

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XXI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1921

NUMBER 15

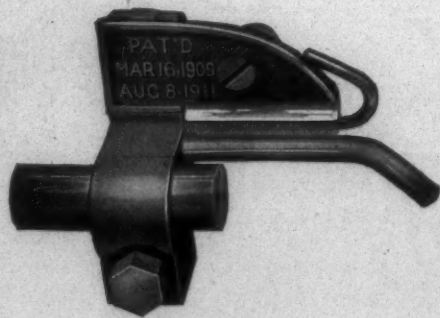
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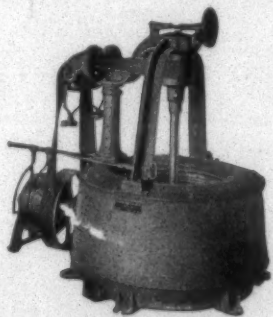
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Fibre Parallelisation at the Card

(An account of the mechanism invented by Mr. James Dawson, which is being largely adopted with most excellent results in England.)

It is now, we believe, entirely agreed that no parallelisation takes place in the carding engine, which—with the exception of the comb—is considered the final cleaning machine of the cotton preparation series. Examination of the web combed from the doffer will prove the above fact. It will be recognised that parallelisation of the fibres at the earliest possible moment will result in an increased yarn quality, and in the mechanism to be described a successful attempt has been

esses. Much fly and waste result, also an inferior yarn.

Now, parallelisation of the fibres, it has been proved, can be secured by other means, which are apparently so simple as to seem ridiculous. The principle consists in applying to the fibres a gentle retardation or drag, which in effect produces a combing action upon the material.

So gentle is the process that it is possible to practice it on the flimsy web of cotton at the card. As shown in the illustration herewith, the device is fixed at the card front so that the web in its passage from the doffer to the card-box, or card-box calender rollers, has to pass through it.

The device now being employed is shown at Fig. 2. It will be seen to consist of a metal funnel having a series of wire-like internal corrugations. Now, it is well-known that even a finely-ground razor blade has not a perfectly straight edge. It is

Although the corrugated metal form of device is described, wires suitably carried can be employed for the same purpose. But before the sliver passes from the card—in fact, before it passes into the sliver can—it is subjected to a further similar treatment. In combination with another important improvement, which we shall describe later, the sliver, in its passage from the calender rollers to the hole in the coiler top, passes through a tube, which has on its internal surface wires, on wire-like projections, which again have the gentle retarding effect on the cotton fibres which tends to parallelise them. The tube can be opened up for the purpose of piecing up the sliver, the top or lid likewise having projections of similar design.

The same principle of gentle drag is employed in the construction of the device applied to the drawing frame, but the shape is different to that fitted to the carding engine as is seen in Figs. 3 and 4. The device is applied to the drawing frame between the front rollers and the funnel or aperture in the calender roller cover. It is thus in the direct passage of the drawn sliver as it emerges from the roller nip. Its shape is designed so as to receive the sliver at its full width as it leaves the rollers and to allow for the traverse across the roller face.

The back of the device is set about level with the nip of the roller and gradually slopes down to the aperture where the sliver goes through the calender rollers. The wire-like corrugations are laid across the triangular-shaped appliance, and the open sliver in its passage across these corrugations is subject to a

raking and combing action which is caused by the positive friction or drag referred to previously.

The forward end, or apex, of the device is provided with guides which serve to gather in the edges of the web-like sliver and gradually turn them over. This prevents torn or ragged selvages.

We have already published details of the great improvements in the finished yarn which have resulted from the use of these devices and need say nothing further here, than that the yarn is rounder, stronger and more regular. Independent tests have proved the contentions.

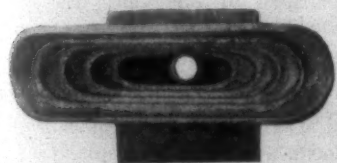


Fig. 1—Device Fixed to Card Front.

made to accomplish this. Hitherto it has not been thought practicable to treat the delicate web of fibres that pass from the doffer to the calender rollers in the card box. Reliance has been placed on subsequent machines—the drawing frames particularly—in which "draft" is secured by the differential surface speeds of lines of rollers. There are several places where the fibres pass from the nip of one pair of rollers to the nip of the next pair of the series, and in some cases this distance is such that a "pulling" or tightening effect is maintained between the delivery point and the receiving point, to preserve the tension and prevent bag-

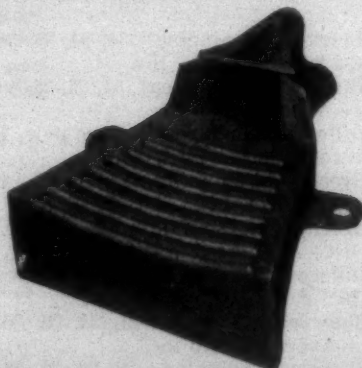


Fig. 3—Device Used at Drawing Heads.

saw-like under the microscope, and it is reasonable to believe that the apparently smooth surface of the metal presents to the small diametered individual fibres a series of combing teeth which are invisible to the naked eye, yet are present, and serve to comb the fibres into a parallel state as they pass over them. It will be further seen from reference to Fig. 2 that the funnel—if we may call it so—has a series of decreasing rings of corrugations and the web is condensed until it is allowed to pass into the aperture leading to the calender rollers.

Parallelisation is undoubtedly accomplished at this point, as examination of the card sliver will testify.

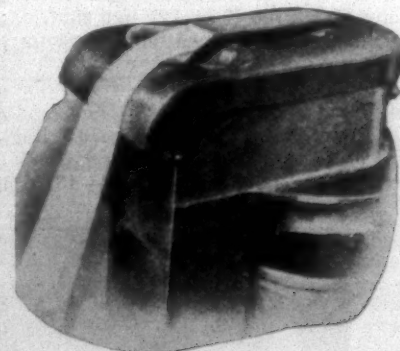


Fig. 5—Device Used at Coiler or Card.

Combined with the devices described is another improvement, which again is simple, but effective. Any observant person in a cardroom must have noticed the accumulation of small mounds of fibre at the aperture at the coiler top. These often pass forward—that is, they are licked into the sliver when the accumulation has reached a certain size—and form lumps which are extremely difficult to eradicate.

Sometimes the operative will wipe them off and save the bad places in the sliver, but even so, a quantity of good fibre is being wasted, and in tests being made it has been proved that at least 75 per cent of the fly can be saved by the simple device to be described.

At the card, the bottom part of the before-mentioned tube—through which the sliver passes to the aperture in the coiler top—is extended so that it covers the said hole or aperture. A hole is cut in the tube directly over the hole in the coiler lid. The sliver passing through the tube passes naturally down the hole—when once threaded. The top part

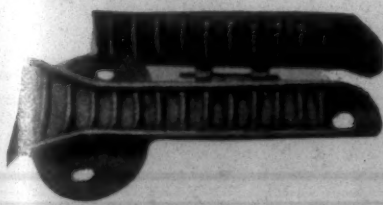


Fig. 2—Tube Fixed on Coiler Top. ging, puckering, or curling of the fibres. It is known that in practice this is often inefficiently performed, and the selvages of the sliver get torn and broken in some cases, puckered and condensed in others, faults that cannot be altogether eradicated in the subsequent proc-

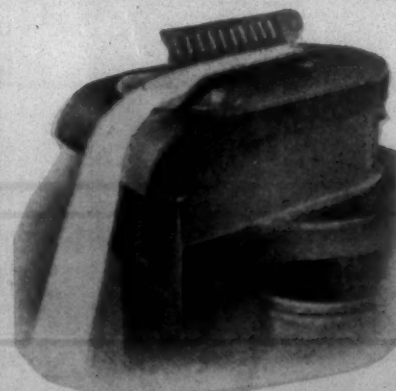


Fig. 4—Device Used at Coiler of Card (Open).

or lid of the tube is also extended past the position of the hole, and is so designed that when it is shut down the sliver is entirely enclosed. Accumulation of fly is avoided, the fibres, as they are thrown off, being licked in again and go forward, fibre by fibre, with the running sliver.

A similar arrangement is employed at the drawing frame, being made part of the triangula r device. The hole in the coiler lid is completely enclosed as before, but the upper part of the device is hinged to enable piecing up to be performed.

Altogether a very simple, but effective device, which certainly marks a stage in the development of preparation machinery.

As a matter of interest we have reprinted the tests that were published some time ago.

Sample H was cloth woven from the "new" yarn, every other feature exactly the same.

Samples submitted to a strength test (for weft only) on Goodbrand's tester at the Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, with the following results:

The values given indicate the average breaking load in pounds and the average elongation or stretch of the cloth at the exact moment of rupturing, obtained from six tests respectively, of each sample.

Breaking load—G = 70.25 lb. Elongation = 10.3 (16ths of an inch.)

Breaking load—H = 73.5 lb. Elongation = 12.5 (16ths of an inch.)

Difference of breaking load in favour of sample H = 4.25 per cent.

Difference of elongation in favour of sample H = 12.25 per cent.

Highest strength of H = 78.5 lb. and of G = 78.0 lb.

Lowest strength of H = 70.5 lb. and of G = 64.5 lb.

Greatest elongation of H = 13/16 lb., and of G = 11/16 lb.

Lowest elongation of H = 12/16 lb., and of G = 9/16 lb.

Test for Breaking Load.—Warp way:

Breaking load of G, 60 lbs. Elongation, 5 1-16 of an inch).

Breaking load of H, 62.5 lbs. Elongation, 5.66 (1/16 of an inch.)

Difference of strength in favour of H, 2.5 lbs. = 4 per cent.

Difference of elongation in favour of H 0.66/16 = 13.5 per cent.

Greatest breaking load of H = 70 lbs.

Greatest breaking load of @ = 67 lbs.

Difference, 3 lbs. = 5 per cent.

Least breaking load of H = 56 lbs.

Least breaking load of G = 54 lbs.

Difference, 2 lbs. = 4 per cent.

Sample H: "New" process.

Report No. 2—Samples: 20s weft, soft spun. Submitted to a leading firm of sewing and knitting cotton manufacturers, bleachers, dyers, and mercerisers to ascertain the behaviour of the yarn under treatment, and with a view to a further test and examination of the dyed yarns later. The report was as follows:

"New" Spinning—20/1. Wrapped, 21.7's-22.0's. Pulled, average 27.8 lbs. Pull per grain, 1.21 lbs.

Old Spinning — 20/1. Wrapped, 21.7's-20.8's. Pulled, average 24.6 lbs. Pull per grain, 1.05 lbs.

The strength test was on half a lea (60 yards). From the above it shows that the "new" spinning (taking the wrapping into consideration) is 15 per cent stronger than the "old" spinning. The thread in the "new" is more even and rounder than in the "old."

In the bleaching, etc., both behaved much alike.

Report No. 3—Some of the above

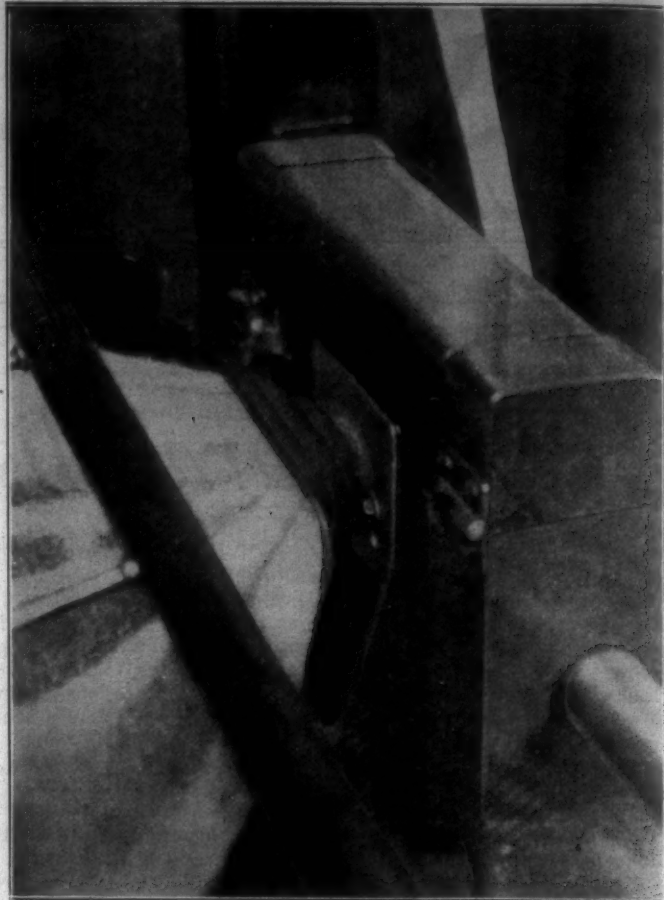


Fig. 7—Carding Engine With Device Fitted.

yarn was then sent to a manufacturer of fancy coloured goods, one of the oldest and best-known houses engaged upon this class of work, with instructions that their testing department should deal with the yarns exactly like they deal with their every-day consignments. The following is the report received:

Tests for Strength (half-lea tested):

Black (old spinning), 34, 34, 35, 38 lbs.—Average, 35.25 lbs.

Black (new spinning), 37, 35, 38, 40 lbs.—Average, 37.5 lbs.

Difference in favour of the new, 7 per cent.

Green (old spinning), 27, 25, 23, 24 lbs.—Average, 24.75 lbs.

Green (new spinning), 26, 26, 30, 39 lbs.—Average, 27.75 lbs.

Difference in favour of the new, 12 per cent.

Blue (old spinning), 21, 24, 28, 26 lbs.—Average, 24.75 lbs.

Blue (new spinning), 28, 26, 26, 28 lbs.—Average, 27.00 lbs.

Difference in favour of the new, 9 per cent.

The colours in every instance in the "new" look much brighter and a few shades deeper proving that the dyes have penetrated better.

Test No. 1—Report on samples: (1) cotton slivers, (2) bleached and calendered calico.

(1) Cotton Slivers—For parallelisation of fibres:

Card Sliver (ordinary and new)—The difference between these two is not very pronounced, but slightly in favour of the "new" sliver.

1st. Drawing Head (ordinary and new)—Distinctly better in the "new" sliver.

2nd. Drawing Head (ordinary and new)—Difference still greater in favour of the "new" sliver.

3rd. Drawing Head (ordinary and

new) — Difference so pronounced that the "new" sliver has almost the appearance of one that has been combed.

(2) Bleached and Calendered Calico—Two samples marked "G" and "H" respectively:

(a) Texture—A little more even, uniform, and full in sample H.

(b) Lustre—H is of a slightly lighter and therefore brighter tone.

(c) Regularity of yarn—Slightly more even in H.

(d) Roundness — Impossible to judge from individual threads, as these are hopelessly flattened in calendering, but seeing that sample H is more even in texture, it is a reasonable assumption that the yarn, originally, is not only more uniform, but also rounder than that of sample G.

The foregoing tests were submitted. (Continued on Page 24.)

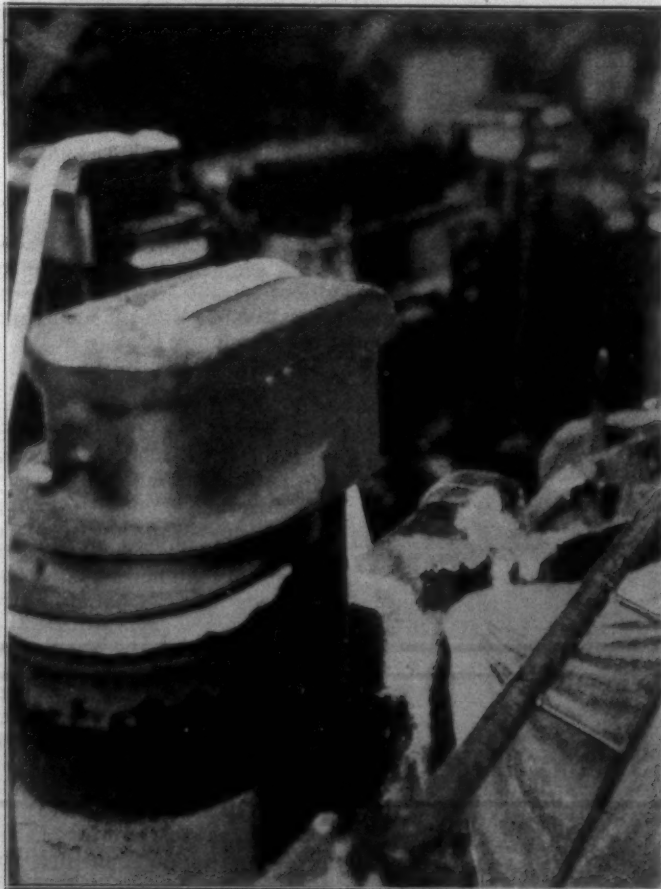


Fig. 6—Carding Engine Without Device.

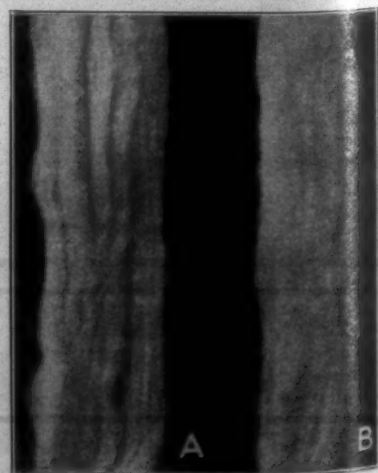
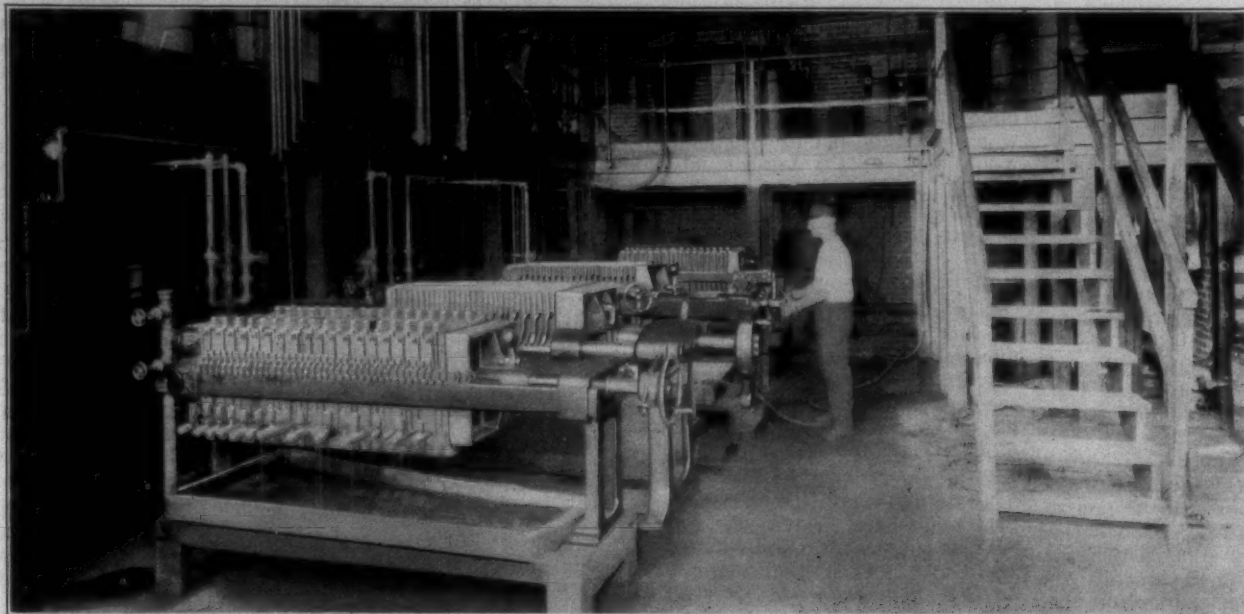


Fig. 8. Ordinary Sliver. B Semi-Combed Sliver.



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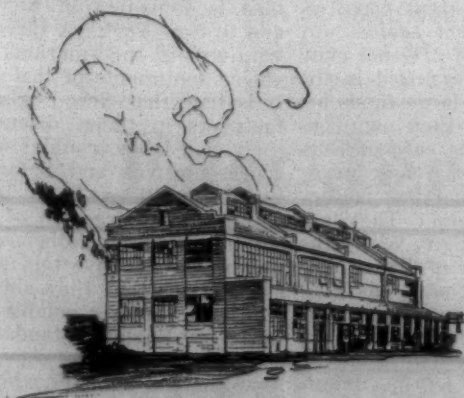
After the evolution of any particular dye in the research laboratory, it is sent to the Semi-Works—a collection of miniature dye-making plants complete in every detail—where the best practical method of manufacture is carefully and painstakingly evolved. The right sort of machinery is worked out on a small scale, it being frequently necessary to scrap the entire plant several times before the correct sequence of steps, together with the requisite equipment, is discovered—to produce the maximum yield of the highest quality of the dye.

Then and then only, after every detail is as right as human ingenuity can make it, a plant is built to full scale for the production of this particular dye, on a commercial basis.

If this method and details were not first developed in the Semi-Works, the prices of dyes might easily be many times greater than they actually are.

The construction of several Semi-Works at our Deepwater Plant is a guarantee that an adequate supply of Du Pont Dyestuffs in an ever-increasing volume will be available to the dye consuming trades.

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This is a view of one of the Semi-Works Plants

Prosaic Cotton Statistics Can Sometimes Upset World's Markets

New Orleans—How little groups of five figures, compiled by Secretary Harry G. Hester, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and announced from the rostrum of the exchange, have convulsed in excitement the cotton markets of the world within an hour after their announcement was told here for the first time by Henry L. Plauche, Mr. Hester's chief aide.

The story—and it is as interesting as a romance—was told by Mr. Plauche in a lecture on "Statistics and Cotton" recently before the cotton marketing class of the Tulane College of Commerce, this city. Following is the story, in part:

"Vast aggregations of figures may prove meaningless to the average reader—and yet it sometimes happens that a single group of a dozen or so numerals is sufficient to set the trade world agog.

"I recollect forcibly one bright morning in August, 1916, when Colonel Hester announced from the rostrum of the Cotton Exchange that, as a result of his annual investigations, he had found the world's consumption of American cotton had been more than 1,000,000 bales in excess of the average trade expectation.

"Expressed in thousands, the fact was given in five figures.

"At first, the trade was staggered, they could not realize the stupendous fact, but ere one short hour had elapsed from the time of the announcement, the world's markets for cotton were convulsed with excitement. Values increased by leaps and bounds, gaining force from day to day, because it became known that war, or no war, American cotton was needed.

"The announcement was the beginning of the start of an upward trend from 15 cents a pound for middling cotton until it went up above 40 cents a pound. Of course, many other causes contributed to the high war prices, but that was the initial cause.

"Again, there was a swing of the pendulum to the other extreme.

"One August morning, in 1919, Colonel Hester announced from the rostrum that, as a result of his annual investigations, he had found that the quantity of American cotton carried over, or unconsumed at the close of the commercial year, July 31, exceeded all previous precedents by several million bales.

"The announcement was like a wet blanket thrown over the market, especially as it was accompanied by an additional statement of materially reduced consumption. Values were depressed until in April of this year the average bale of American cotton was worth only \$58.15, as compared with \$196 in April, 1920—the greatest decline in any 12-month period known in the history of cotton.

"It is true the first effect of the heavy 'carry-over' was a determined market resistance, but when the 1920 annual totals were announced, the decrease in the carry-over was too small to remove the pall and the unheard-of break, as just stated, occurred."

"The story of cotton culture in the South, the rise of consumption, the steps by Hester, the South's statistician, year by year, to trace their ramifications, constitute a veritable romance in themselves. I can give only a few of the facts here, however.

"Briefly, the Southern States produce more than 65 per cent of the world's supply of cotton. This alone would not explain our virtual monopoly. We produce a description of cotton that for body, staple and general character, as a whole, cannot be duplicated elsewhere throughout the world.

"Just as it has been with efforts in this country to reproduce the fine, delicately peculiar flavor of Cuban tobacco by the use of Havana seed, so it has been with the planting of American cotton seed in most other countries: The result in the long run has been failure.

"Statistics show that in 500-pound bales way back in 1790 the American cotton crop amounted to but 3,000 bales. Fifty years later production had increased to 1,350,000 bales of 500 pounds. In running bales, the South did not reach 5,000,000 bales until 1859-1860.

"Then came the Civil War and production declined. It was 1878 before we again reached the 5,000,000-bale mark. It was about that time that an animated discussion took place on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange floor on the South's possibilities in cotton raising.

"The following assertion, made then by a prominent local authority, met with general acceptance:

"Gentlemen, I grant you the South may, in years to come, raise a 6,000,000-bale crop, but she will never be able to pick it."

"And yet there came a season, 11 years after the turn of the century (1911-1912), when we grew, including linters, more than 16,000,000 bales, and another four years later the total reached 17,000,000 bales. Further, in both these remarkable seasons, nearly all of the crops were picked, ginned and prepared for market in eight months or less.

"And so it is with the progress of cotton consumption. Practically in all the years the limit of production has been the limit of consumption. At the end of some seasons, the carry-over has varied, but in the long run, all has been worked up into yarns and fabrics.

"Equally interesting has been the relative progress of consumption in this country, North and South. For many years the preponderance was north and east of the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers. The cry was the 'South can never obtain a sufficiency of skilled labor to make a success of cotton manufactures.'

"This was the gist of the contention in their writings between the late Edward Atkinson, of Boston, Mass., and Colonel Hester, of New Orleans, but gradually the relative positions changed, until now we have the following comparisons for the past four years:

(In Thousands of Bales, American

Cotton Only.)

	South.	North.	Total.
1916-1917	4,358	2,998	7,356
1917-1918	4,304	3,111	7,415
1918-1919	3,534	2,500	6,034
1919-1920	3,691	2,660	6,351

"In fine, whereas formerly the North was ahead of us, now Southern mills use over 1,000,000 bales more annually than those of the North.

"But the most interesting feature of all is that, whereas formerly we had to send most of our cotton crop in the raw state to foreign countries to feed their spindles, today we convert 50 per cent of our cotton in our home mills and the percentage is growing.

"Of course, allowance must be made for present unset conditions in foreign countries, but, while wages of labor may be against us, the natural protection of location is with us and in the long run the factory adjacent to the cotton field is certain to turn the scales decidedly in our favor.

"The history of the past 131 years in cotton indicates that in only two seasons have we produced more than 15,000,000 bales. It needs no prophetic vision to see even larger annual totals than these great crops. Despite the drawbacks from the ravages of the world war, the world is in the line of progression, and the Southern States will more than hold their own.

"Systems of production and manufacture of cotton will take front rank in the march of progress. Possibly I may not live to see it, but

many are now living who way witness American cotton crop totals of 25,000,000 to even 30,000,000 bales which will all be needed for the world's spindles.

"I think I hear some of you say, 'When come all these vain predictions when the South is staggering under the load of a 13,000,000-bale crop?'

"And when the cry, not only in the South, but elsewhere the great staple is grown, is 'too much cotton, curtail production or we shall be ruined.'

"These are but temporary conditions from which we shall surely emerge a wiser and a better people. Naturally these conditions must be met. Normally the world needs 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 bales or more annually. Temporarily normality is interfered with by conditions too well known to necessitate recapitulation.

"Foreign exchange is upset, and the people who would and will buy our cotton or cotton goods from us are unable to resume customary lines of trade.

"Wise heads and able hands are at the bellows, and we of the United States, who have emerged from the struggle in better shape than our Allies, can best afford to await the final issue with patience and hopefulness, believing and knowing that in the end all will come right, believing that there will be a restoration, not perhaps altogether on the old order of things, but on better and a higher plane."

Southern Cotton Mill Labor Troubles

Merchants handling Southern cotton goods have been apprehensive for weeks of attempts to inaugurate strikes among mill operatives. A representative of the United Textile Workers of America has been giving out newspaper interviews for some weeks past concerning the plans of his organization, and some mill officials have been warning agents not to sell too closely ahead because of the uncertainty of deliveries arising from the possibility of strikes.

The news of yesterday was to the effect that mills in and around Charlotte, N. C., were closed because the operatives walked out. They stated that they resented recent wage reductions and will fight against any reduction in excess of 22½ per cent. They are not well organized in the sense that they have large funds behind them and under their own control, as obtains in the case of English textile unions or the larger unions centering in the factory towns of New England. They are backed through the U. T. W. by the American Federation of Labor, but such backing in the past has consisted largely in moral support or by voluntary contributions while a strike is in progress. Most of the large New England textile unions are independent of the American Federation of Labor.

Although the mills have contracts

on their books that will take care of a large share of the possible output for a couple of months, the orders were booked at such low prices that few mills expected to make a manufacturing profit from them. It was the desire of manufacturers to keep their working organizations intact so that when business improved they would be able to take advantage of it. The mills are located for the most part in small villages and most of the operatives' homes are owned by the mills.

Some of the Southern manufacturers have been outspoken for some time in their belief that the agitation for Southern labor troubles is fomented in New England and in New York. A Charlotte man who was in the markets recently voiced sentiments of that character. It is true that New England manufacturers in their discussions of their own labor troubles with union representatives and before legislative committees have talked at length of the freedom of Southern cotton mills from interference from unions. They have told union representatives that they should bring Southern working conditions up to the New England standard before exacting further reforms in the New England industry when it must market its product in a common market, to which Southern mills have a preference when they can

meet a lower price brought about by lower wage costs.

These views, actuated by selfishness and the ordinary competition of business, by no means represent the best thought of either Southern or New England manufacturers. Many of the latter have long since abandoned the despairing views that were current in the middle 90s and were epitomized in the expression of a famous New Englander, to the effect that "The acme of prosperity for New England mills has passed," because of the growth of Southern competition.

Many leading Southern manufacturers and most of the better known and more conservative manufacturers of New England look upon the labor problems of the time as an unavoidable issue that will have to be met by each section in its own way, and can be best met when the mill managers of both sections lay their cards on the table and make common causes against a rapidly nationalizing system of labor unionism. Politicians and others have voiced other views than this, and representatives of capital in both sections have done the same thing. But in its essence, the problem of one section is the problem of the other, and a lack of sympathy among the capitalists of each section is certain to leave the field clear for the mischief makers among the unions.

The progress toward better conditions for the Southern cotton mill worker has been at least as great, and possibly greater than in any other section of the country. In the

past few years overtime has been cut down a great deal. The hours of labor in the mills have been reduced 10 per cent in some instances through legislation and in other instances by common consent of manufacturers.

Cost of production in one of the print cloth mills near Charlotte rose during the war period from a basis of 9.95c a pound to 32.4c. The wages in that mill are at present on a basis 75 per cent higher than in 1915. The operatives rent their homes from the mills for \$3 a month, light and water supplied, and they are free to buy their provisions where they like and, in stores of their own choosing in a city of 30,000 people. Last winter they were supplied with coal at \$8.50 a ton when their neighbors not employed in the mills were paying over \$15. Their provision costs are decidedly lower than any prevailing in a center like Fall River and New Bedford, where the publication of retail price lists for all kinds of goods has been a custom on the part of large stores for more than forty years. They are far below the parity of food prices prevailing in centers like New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Boston measured by the prices current and published in those centers.

Weavers in that mill make from \$15 to \$18 under the reduced scale. The same weavers made as high as \$32 a week, and others more, during the inflation of wartime. But this does not begin to measure the real progress in better living conditions among these same operatives.

Their home surroundings have been vastly improved in five years. There is nothing but their own desire to prevent them from owning their own homes or farming such parts of land as they care to have allotted to them. The improvement in educational and religious opportunities noted in the past few years for operatives who care to take advantage of them in the South are past belief among those who know only the South of twenty-five years ago.

The textile industry has not furnished as broad a field for the exploitations of large capitalists as some others. Better opportunities have been offered in it for the individual than in most other industries. The worker may become a small mill owner or operator without being dependent on anything save his own native ability as an initiator or co-operator. This explains why there are so many small textile industries scattered throughout the country. And even the large aggregations of mills have come about through co-operative stockholding. Stocks are held in families for years and new enterprises are established in widely separated communities through local capital subscriptions.

The textile industry has not been a good field for unionism as that phase of industrial life has been practiced in large centers of other kinds of workers. The keen competition inseparable from individual opportunities in industry led to lower wages in many textile lines than those paid in other industries. Until the war and its attendant evil of co-operation to suppress compe-

tition the textile industry as a whole was fairly free from many abuses that have since crept in. But textile centers, because of their large proportion of foreign populations, outside of the South, offered a splendid field for the mischievous agitators who have debased honest trade unionism in recent years.

Forced by the specious arguments of leaders of I. W. Wism and other things, there has been a drive among national textile union leaders allied with the American Federation of Labor to adopt certain standards of hours and working conditions to be enforced arbitrarily upon the industry in all places. Just now the work is centering in the South, in North Carolina, but a recognition of conditions not to be overcome in one generation or two may change the whole complexion of the struggle. The conditions of the South cannot be changed to those of the North in a year or in many years, so that the standardization so much talked about may prove to be nothing more than talk. The resurrection of the old slogan of the blacksmith to his son of "More work and less talk" is popular.—Journal of Commerce.

Pat and Mike were discussing war. "Well, now," said Pat, "I'll set you a question. Do you know that there'll be no horticulture if the German nation is beaten?"

"Why is that?" asked Mike.

"Arrah, begorra," said Pat, "don't you see? Because then there'll be no germination!"—Pleasant Hours.

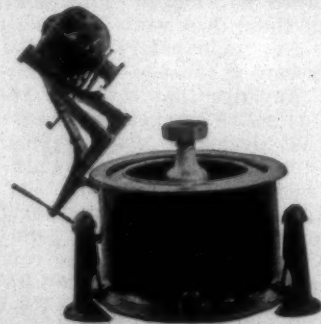
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American Dyes and the Dyer's Trade

(By Dr. Louis Joseph Matos, read before the National Association of Dyers and Cleaners at St. Louis.)

During the years prior to the outbreak of the war, supplies of coal-tar dyes consumed in this country were imported chiefly from Germany, although relatively small amounts were received from France, England, and Switzerland. Of the total amount imported, however, but a comparatively small portion found its way into the garment dyeing establishments.

From the date when the war broke out, the situation in this country gradually became acute, and among the very first of the dye consumers to feel the stringency were the members of your profession, and as the months wore on, the scarcity of many of even the most commonly used dyes was so pronounced that it was with difficulty that the dyer could pretend to do his work with any semblance of satisfaction, either to himself or to his customers.

In the meantime, and with the United States then engaged in the conflict, attempts were commenced looking to the manufacture of coal-tar dyes in this country. This was a gigantic proposition, because up to that time, dye manufacturing here was upon a very slender foundation, not only as regards suitable raw materials, but in skilled chemists. It is interesting to record that in 1914, there were but seven factories in this country, engaged in making about one hundred dyes. These dyes were produced from certain raw materials imported from Germany. The dyes made were fully described in expired, German owned, American patents, and in which the Germans were no longer interested. Many of these dyes were "best sellers" in the trade before later discoveries caused them to become obsolete. Any dye that could be regarded as a live competitor to anything that Germany was making, would not be permitted to be produced elsewhere than in Germany. This explains the reason for exports of some raw materials to this country. We now know that these raw materials were comparatively difficult to make, and Germany was wise in allowing some to leave that country, so as to forestall their production here. The war, however, upset that idea.

With chemical factories engaged in manufacturing all kinds of war chemicals, absorbing all the coal-tar crudes that could be converted into their products, not to mention the immense quantities required for explosives and poison gases, the coal-tar chemists were unable to lay their hands on some of the most common raw materials, the result being that the earlier attempts in producing some of the most urgently needed dyes were none too successful.

The most serious difficulty that confronted the American dye makers was their inability to obtain even a small supply of some of the most important intermediates of reason-

able quality. This condition was almost entirely due to the more or less complete absence of men who knew anything about the large-scale production of these chemicals. Thus it was that valuable time was consumed in educating and training men to undertake the manufacture of intermediates. It is unnecessary for me to go into the details of this work, but the results of the labors of those men speak for themselves in the great list of the most highly important chemicals that no one ever dreamed would some day be made in the United States.

In course of time, however, these distressing conditions gradually altered, and the dye-makers were enabled not only to increase the quality of their output, but the quantity as well. Owing to the insistent demands of the textile mills having government contracts, the industries using lesser amounts of dyes were consequently neglected, but this apparent lack of attention was patriotically and thoroughly understood, and regarded as a necessity, to be relieved when conditions were improved. All these conditions are now happily over, and with increased production of the general lines of intermediates, the dyes of general interest began to appear, so that within the past two years nearly all the types used by the garment dyer were available, and of a quality equaling in every particular the types formerly imported.

Regarding the quality of the dyes that were made in the early days of the industry in this country, we should bear in mind that the chemists followed the lines of least resistance, and devoted their energies to those colors that were the easiest to make. We should not forget that these same dyes were absolutely identical with the same dyes that were discovered and made in Germany, possessing all the same good qualities, and sharing their defects.

For many months, the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., had an exhibition of its dyes, together with a large assortment of various textiles dyed with them, on view in the most important department stores throughout the country. The object of this exhibit was for the purpose of informing the public regarding the exact status of the dye industry. Many of you saw this exhibit. Among the interesting features of the display was a series of parallel dyeings on yarn and cloth of American-made dyes, and dyes of German origin. These dyeings numbered over one hundred, and every one had been subjected to the same tests for fastness to light, to washing, milling, etc., with the result that the American dyes, each of National make, stood the tests equally as well as those of German make.

No claim is intended that every dye that Germany made and exported to this country is now being manufactured here, but the claim is made that every dye now produced in this country corresponds

in all its qualities to the same dye as made in Germany or elsewhere, prior to the war.

Fastness of dyes is always the one feature that is held uppermost in the minds of both users of dyes, and of dyed fabrics, and much misunderstanding is current regarding the meaning of the term. As a matter of fact, no dyeing by whatever dye produced, is absolutely "fast." Some dyeings possess greater resisting qualities to some influences than others. There are dyes yielding shades that are extremely "fast" to light, but which do not resist the action of even thorough washing in plain water. There are other dyes that are very fast to light and ordinary washing, but fail to hold up under a good soaping. There are yet other dyes that will stand a very strong soaping, but which fail to resist the influence of perspiration. No dye ever made possessed the quality of being universally fast to every influence, although many persons believe that because a dye came from Germany, it was absolutely "fast."

The foregoing remarks upon varying properties of dyes point to the necessity for the dyer to choose with judgment the dyes best adapted to the work in hand. As a rule, bright colors on fabrics are not as fast as dull colors, and dyes for wool almost invariably yield shades of greater permanence than on silk.

The great demand for fast colors came when the public began to be educated to a certain group of dyes that made its appearance about 1910. The dyes of this group were essentially cotton dyes, but they had the remarkable property of resisting the usual treatment accorded wash fabrics in the laundry. Up to 1910, there were really no strictly fast dyes that could resist the modern laundry processes. It was this class of dyes that gave the people their first taste of what a fast dye was. Consequently, when the war was on, and American dye makers were busy endeavoring to meet a serious condition, the thoughtless public persisted in asking whether the dyes being made were "fast," meaning the dyes of the particular group referred to. These dyes are known as Vat Dyes, but are not used by the garment dyer.

Many causes contribute to a dye not possessing good results. Dyeings in hard water may be the cause of almost any dye "croaking," while this defect may not be the property of the dye if applied in a proper manner. If improper dyeing assistants are used, the results will most likely prove defective. This was the principal cause of many dyes of American manufacture being adversely criticised during the war as not being equal to "German" dyes used before the war. The real trouble was that many of the dyer's chemicals were to be obtained only by the dyer having contracts for government cloth.

From the garment dyer's point of view, the dyes of greatest interest

to his trade are those that belong to the class known as "Unions," since the greatest amount of the work which he does is upon articles composed of both cotton and wool. Dyes for this purpose, as is well known, may be either "straight" or "mixture." As a general rule, mixtures predominate, and in their production, the National Company gives the utmost attention.

The conditions under which the work is done in the average garment dyeing establishment, does not permit of the same procedure as in textile mills, where the weight of every batch of cloth is known. In mills, the dyer handles almost exclusively undyed materials, and consequently, the aim is to operate successive batches alike, and which is possible where materials, weights, and shades are the same.

In garment dyeing, however, the materials to be dyed are of the most diversified kinds. It is seldom that any two suits or garments are identical, and consequently, the dyer must build up his distinct shade as the dyeing progresses. This method of working demands that the dyes which he employs must be absolutely uniform in shade and strength.

The National Company, ever since war conditions relaxed, has kept constantly before it the needs and requirements of the garment dyers. Producing its own intermediates, and converting them into finished dyes in its own plants, it is in the position to safeguard the quality and strength at every stage in their manufacture. One important feature of this method of working, and the constant oversight entailed, deserves attention. When a dye is completed in the manufacturing department, it is not passed on to the sales department until it has been subjected to a variety of tests in the laboratory, in order that its properties be ascertained, and that it responds in a satisfactory manner to all the tests imposed upon that particular dye. Until these trials have been made and the exacting requirements met, the dye is not released for sale. On the other hand, when a dye has passed the scrutiny of the chemists, then it is ordered ready for the trade.

Regarding the production of the important group of dyes for the garment dyeing trade, the same care and oversight is maintained. Here, the mixing is of the greatest importance. The various dyes used in producing compound colors are weighed out with the greatest accuracy, and incorporated with each other in a most uniform manner. When each type has been compounded, it is again thoroughly tested in the laboratory to check up its dyeing properties, as well as the shade it is intended to produce.

As with every dye that the National Company produces, all safeguards are resorted to to preserve the integrity of each from the moment its production is commenced until it is finally ready for shipment.

The garment dyer may therefore rely with absolute certainty as to the results which he expects to secure by the use of dyes bearing the National trademark.

In conclusion, permit me to refer to an idea quite prevalent among the garment dyers that the large dye manufacturers, such as the National, are not catering to, or anxious to get the trade of their respective business.

I wish to refute and deny most emphatically any and all such ideas. Of course, I can only talk for my own company in this respect. It will probably be of interest to some of you to know that we have been working in close co-operation and harmony with your research committee and have, through their suggestion, adopted a set of colors for union dyeing that are most suitable for the garment dyer's work. These colors have been approved not only by your committee, but also by some of the leading dye houses of the country.

We have also acted upon the suggestion of your committee in getting out a sample card showing these colors, together with a set of neutral dyeings, on wool, which, of course, are of great interest to the garment dyers.

Our company will be pleased to send copies of these cards to anyone who will be interested to receive them.

We have been asked by your committee to work out a plan of standardizing our dyestuffs for the garment dyers, as to strength and shade.

It has been the small consumer, I

believe, that has had the most trouble in procuring dyestuffs of a uniform strength, and we have had him particularly in mind in getting out this range of colors.

The standard of strength that we have adopted for the larger users is identical with the product that we put up in lesser quantities for the smaller users. The price of one pound cans is the same as that in barrel lots, plus the additional cost of packing. In this manner the smaller user who orders one pound at a time receives the same value as the man ordering in barrel lots.

There are still other things that we can work out with your committee that will prove beneficial to the members of your association, and I want to say that our company stands ready at all times to work with the men who are doing your research work, giving you the aid of our laboratories and technical department.

I wish to direct attention to the special series of dyes made to meet the particular requirements of the garment dyer. These dyes bear the name "Nacco," and have been compounded with the idea constantly in mind, of supplying the dyer with a universally useful group of dyes adapted to all needs. These dyes have been thoroughly tried out by years of experience; they are not new, but from time to time have been improved so that today they stand as the acme of the dye-makers art.

The "Nacco" dyes dye level, penetrate the goods thoroughly, and practically exhaust from the dye bath. With this assortment of dyes,

the dyer is enabled to meet every demand of his customers with certainty of final success. For compounding, each color may be used in the bath with any of the others, so that the dyer is able to extend his line of shades indefinitely.

To make this group of dyes still more complete, the National offers a supplementary line of neutral-dyeing products, the use of which will greatly enhance the work of the dyer by enabling him to brighten many garments, which, owing to their original color, would otherwise remain dull and flat. These neutral dyes are for wool and have been selected with the same care as the other groups of dyes made by the company.

The National is today the largest dye producing company in America. Its plants are located at Buffalo, Brooklyn, and Marcus Hook, and comprise the most complete works of their kind, being equipped with every modern means for dye making on a most elaborate scale. The several laboratories are manned by a corps of chemists and technical men representing every phase of coal-tar dye work.

The Technical Service of the company is far-reaching in the extreme. Its men are found in dyehouses wherever dyers problems require solving, and this service is offered freely to customers without obligation, whether their dye requirements be large or small.

The company maintains offices and warehouses at convenient points where ample stocks are carried, and from which prompt deliveries are made in whatever quantities desired.

This is a most important part of National Service.

French Reconstruction.

On the authority of M. Louchur, the French Government's Minister for the Liberated Regions, it has been lately stated that between 80,000,000,000 and 100,000,000,000 francs are still required to complete the reconstruction of the devastated regions in the north. From this it is estimated in Paris that less than 10 per cent of the money required for such purposes has as yet been provided, and that unless the money is procured from Germany, the estimated expenditure for the present year alone on the invaded regions will require provision by France of 45,000,000 francs per day.

Without specifying the sources from which the money will be derived, M. Loucheur estimates that France may be expected to contribute 7,000,000,000 francs per annum for restoration purposes; making, with the addition of indirect loans for the same purpose, something not far from 10,000,000,000 francs per annum. His estimates are somewhat modified by the fact that the cost of building construction in Paris which a few months ago was five and one-half times the pre-war figures, has now fallen to three and one-half times the pre-war cost.—New York Times.

In the light of eternity we shall see that what we desired would have been fatal to us, and that what we would have avoided was essential to our well being.—Fenelon.

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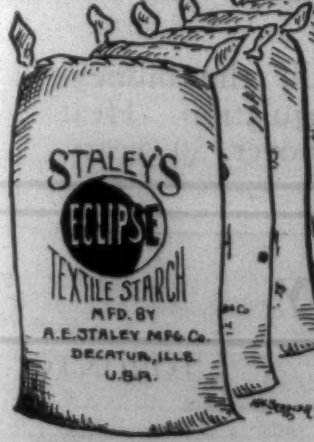


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Commencement at Textile Institute.

The graduation exercises of the Textile Industrial Institute were held at the auditorium building at the school at Spartanburg, S. C., with a large crowd in attendance.

Following a number of musical recitals and declamations, Mr. Camak read the honor roll of students who had completed the year's course and who had undertaken seven studies. This meant that in addition to six studies in the institute they had taken a course in either textiles, sewing or cooking.

The names and averages follow:

Minnie Brockman	93 1-2
Ira Cato	90
Ida Hardin	97 4-4
Martha Kyser	95 4-15
Nettie Lamb	93 1-2
G. W. Morgan	90
Lee Pitts	92
Mrs. Sentell	92
Burgin Smith	93 1-7
Grace Wofford	90
M. Leroy Brockman	95
Mariana Camak	92
Lewis Darnell	93
Georgia Lane	93 5-7
Paul McArthur	94 1-2
Lottie Meadows	96 1-11
Martha Turner	94
Fred Wood	93
Bennie Turner	94

While reading these names Mr. Camak humorously referred to several of the scholars and explained some interesting facts about others.

After Mr. Camak had congratulated these pupils on their splendid work and had explained to the audience what these marks meant and what a burden some of the recipients had carried during the past

year, Prof. Burgess, principal of the institute, began the presentation of prizes and medals for various honors won.

The English medal, open to pupils of the high school and given by Mrs. M. B. McCreary, was won by Lottie Meadows with an average of 96, while M. Leroy Brockman won second place with a mark of 95½.

The essay medal, which was open only to women and was given by C. P. Hammond, was won by No. 10, who proved to be Miss Rogers, second place being won by No. 9. It was mentioned in passing that Miss Rogers had won second place for two successive years previously.

The high school scholarship carrying with it \$5 in money and given by the school, was won by Lottie Meadows with a mark of 96 1-11, John Williams coming second with 95 5-6.

The Grammar school scholarship of \$5, also given by the school, was won by Ida Hardin with 97¼, second, Martha Kyser, 95 4-15.

The Mrs. Kildora Duncan prize of \$10 in gold given by Mrs. Wallace DuPre for the young ladies who kept their room in the best order during the year was divided between four young ladies as follows: Maud Padgett and Beatrice Schruggs, Martha Turner and Annie Turner.

The cash prize of five dollars given by the school to the young men who kept the most orderly room won by two brothers, Paul and Conley Eledge.

A D. & M. tennis racket, offered by R. Skalowski to the winner of the tennis tournament, was won by W. C. Conley.

The bronze medal offered each

year by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers for the best textile student was won by E. H. Leftwich.

Block letters to be worked on sweaters as an insignia of athletic prowess in one or more of the major sports were awarded to four men who had played on the basketball team which so nearly won the textile cup competed for recently at the Y. M. C. A. and to the winner of the tennis tournament. Those who received this honor were: L. F. Brockman, A. V. Walker, Lee Pitts, L. P. Russell and W. C. Conley.

Dr. Pugh was then asked to announce the winner of the oratorical contest and present the prize. He did so in a few well chosen remarks, dilating on the fact that public speaking was recognized as a necessary adjunct even in professions like engineering which had hitherto felt it to be unnecessary.

He then announced that first prize had been won by M. Leroy Brockman and forthwith presented it to the fortunate young man, and second place to C. W. Conley.

The crowning event of the evening, the thing which was the cause of the gathering together of so large an audience then took place, the presentation of the diploma and certificates to the graduates, three in number, who were on the platform.

He unrolled one of the diplomas and, showing it to the audience, explained its various features and their significance. He congratulated most warmly the successful candidates, Miss Grace Wofford, who earned the full diploma, equivalent to having completed the eleventh

grade, and E. Macomson and C. Bissell, who had gained certificates. These young people came forward in turn and received their diplomas at the hands of President Camak, who said a few personal words of commendation and praise to each.

The program was then concluded with a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Fatherson, of Belmont, N. C., formerly of Union, and well known to the student body.

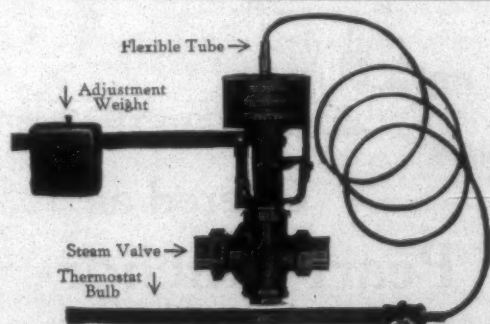
After the exercises the guests were invited to a reception which was held in the adjoining grove, where light refreshments were served and opportunity was given for visitors to meet the students and faculty socially.

The school has had a hard year, feeling, of necessity, the influence of the depression in the business world and some of the students have been obliged to give up their studies, at least for a time, and go back to their homes. This is most unfortunate and the many friends of this splendid institution will wish for its greater prosperity, a wider influence and an ever increasing growth in all its aspects in the years that lie ahead.

A more faithful or conscientious body of instructors than the faculty of the institute it would be hard to find, yet they find their reward in the achievements of their pupils, which are at times remarkable. As has been well said on more than one occasion, the chief product of this school is not scholarship but character.

Rogues differ little. Each begins first as a disobedient son.—Chinese proverb.

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Attacks Closed Shop at School Banquet

Philadelphia—Class privilege and the "closed shop" were the targets of a sharp attack by Ellis L. Howland, news editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, in an address to members of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia Textile School during their 20th annual banquet at the Manufacturers' Club last week.

"Although the problems America is facing today represent a crisis unlike any in history," said Mr. Howland, "it ought not to surprise anyone who appreciates the tremendous economic upheaval consequent upon four years of world war; a war not measured by ordinary units of beligerency, but destructive of the resources of practically every nation on earth.

"Its disastrous effects are found in economical, political and social directions, but, although their seriousness cannot be overestimated, nothing justifies pessimism or despair. Cause and effect are following each other with such perfect consistency that any student of history can with reasonable intelligence forecast the evolution as it progresses.

"Whatever the war may have done to create the present situation, it was only an incident which hastened the inevitable result of evolutionary conditions which had been shaping themselves through many years. Long before the war a general social unrest was manifest, world-wide in scope and principally based upon mass distinction. Evidence that the rich were growing richer and the poor poorer was more tangible and acceptable to the victim of a discontented spirit than any intelligent analysis of causes. Even the educated too often ran off at a tangent in their contemplation of social injustice.

"While Russia was breeding a social miasma of class hatred and piling fuel on a volcano of suppressed destruction, America was cultivating the hot-house variety of Bolshevik and 'parlor Socialists,' the high-brow reformer and the popularity-seeking politician. The war was only the spark which touched off the inevitable conflagration.

"America has been called a 'nation of economic illiterates.' It might equally truly be said that we were visionaries in political practice.

"It has taken the war to teach us the interdependence of nation on nation, class on class, and community prosperity on that of the individual. The same is true of trades or business in general. We have learned, during the war, that business is most effective when given a free rein, and that 'captains of industry' are a national asset.

"Some of us learned while experimentation and idealistic dreaming may be very well in normal times, they utterly fail in time of national crisis. When the American people rendered that verdict at the polls last November, it was not a partisan voice, but the wail of a wearied

nation, tired of being experimented with by theorists and idealists. The intelligence of American business has issued its declaration of independence in the halls of the politician, and demanded that hereafter there be a free field for expansion, an honest and not foolishly disinterested diplomacy, a recognition that national and personal prosperity are inseparably linked and that the cornerstone of American progress is equality of opportunity, as in counterdistinction from class privilege.

"The men who founded this nation built with the wisdom of statesmen, with a perspective running back over all prior experiments and failures in popular Government. They set up not a democracy, but a republic; provided with sufficient safeguards to obviate the dangers of direct action by a populace not fully informed as to the intricacies of statecraft. Through slow process we have drifted from those ideals, until we find today, as a result of widespread unrest and too much direct action, a governmental and economic system based too much upon the same ideals as those which have actuated the Bolsheviks in 'Darkest Russia.'

"Labor unionism in principal is wholly American. The closed shop is not. Preferential treatment under the law so often accorded to privileged classes is distinctly in the direction of a growing Sovietism and destructive of everything based upon equality under the Constitution. Today America has the spirit of Bolshevism as surely as Russia; threatening the Constitution, menacing the nation, dictating legislation, defying courts, setting at naught the economic law, controlling the free and intelligent movement of immigration, seeking more and more class preferences, and binding kindred classes for purposes of domination—perhaps knowingly—in order that the very principles underlying free government shall be set aside and class government succeed it. Radicalism has invaded the ranks of American labor, and by the slow process of 'boring from within' is undermining the very foundation of the nation.

"The war destroyed our traditional national isolation and has thrown us inevitably into the arena of world politics, world finance and world sociology. However, cautious thinking Americans, having once entered this realm, offer not the slightest ground to fear that they will not be loyal to our best traditions and do our share in reconstructing the world.

"As business men you are bound to have a large part in the future evolution of policies because, after all, it is commerce far more than politics that is going to force America to take a hand in the great game of humanity's future.

"The past two years have done a great deal to change American public opinion along lines of foreign trade. It was all very well to chat-

ter about the need for an American merchant marine, but we have learned that to maintain such an organization involves problems of the first magnitude. We may have built a 'bridge or ships,' but there is nothing to be very enthusiastic about when we find them tied up in the coves of the Delaware, Jamaica Bay and the James; idle and wasting, a monument to haste and ill-advised enthusiasm.

"New ideals have dawned upon the American business men as to how to conduct foreign trade. He has learned that if we would export we must also import. He has learned that exclusive tariffs are a very doubtful expediency and belong to the age of isolation. He has learned the meaning of foreign exchange as he never knew it before. He has learned that business must be done the way the customer would have it done rather than purely at the pleasure of the seller. We have found that if we are to be a factor

in foreign trade our Government must lead the way, and with an intelligent world-wide organization rather than to trust upon haphazard support. Both at home and abroad we have learned that prosperity in business demands less legislation, less interference with the business man in the exercise of his commercial acumen and a broader public charity toward the principle that the mainspring of business is opportunity for profit.

"It is not illegal to make an honest profit in trade, although some of the mistaken legislation of recent years has unhappily trended in that direction. Without impugning the necessity for or the soundness of anti-trust laws, we have learned that co-operated trade effort has a value not to be sacrificed to petty jealousies, and perhaps in the future some system of supervised co-operation among competitors will produce far better results than enforced uneconomic competition."

Manufacture of Textile Machinery and Parts, Census Bureau's Summary Concerning the Industry, 1919.

Washington, D. C., June 6.—A preliminary statement of the general results of the 1920 census of manufactures has been issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, furnishing statistics concerning the value of various kinds of textile machinery, parts and accessories manufactured during the year 1919.


Reports were received from 431 establishments engaged principally in the manufacture of this class of machinery. The products for the year were valued at \$121,006,000.

Of these establishments, 115 were located in Massachusetts; 64 in Pennsylvania; 60 in Rhode Island; 56 in New Jersey; 30 in New York; 23 in Connecticut; 14 each in North Carolina and Vermont; 11 in New Hampshire; 10 in Maine; 9 in Georgia; 6 in South Carolina; 4 each in Alabama and Tennessee, 2 each in Indiana and Kentucky; and 1 each in Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Virginia and Wisconsin.

The statistics are summarized in the following statement: The figures for 1919 are preliminary and subject to such change and correction as may be necessary from a further examination of the original reports.

Summary of statistics for the manufacture of textile machinery and parts, 1919:

Number of establishments	431
Value of products	\$121,006,000
Machinery for working raw stock, and all subsequent machinery used in textile mills in preparing yarn for weaving, knitting, etc.:	
Spinning and throwing machines.....	\$ 9,614,000
Carding machines	7,617,000
Winders and warp spooling machines.....	4,985,000
Roving machines and slubbing frames.....	4,509,000
Twisting or doubling machines	1,860,000
Picker machines	1,149,000
Combing machines	1,138,000
Drawing frames	965,000
All other preliminary machinery.....	2,875,000
	34,712,000
Fabric machinery:	
Looms	\$19,792,000
Knitting machines	9,279,000
Braiding, embroidering and other fabric machinery	794,000
	29,865,000
Machinery for converting and finishing yarn and fabrics	7,624,000
Extra parts, attachments and accessories for textile machinery:	
Raw stock to yarn machine parts and attachments	\$16,282,000
Loom parts and attachments.....	9,699,000
Knitting machine parts and attachments.....	3,118,000
Other fabric machine parts and attachments..	343,000
Converting and finishing machine parts and attachments	5,081,000
	34,523,000
Other textile machinery including repairs.....	10,263,000
Other machinery not pertaining to textiles.....	1,331,000
All other products	2,688,000



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Over 300,000 giving satisfaction. Save Water; Require No Pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.
Strong hard wood seat.
Heavy riveted tank.
Malleable seat castings will not break.

Sold by Jobbers Everywhere.

Joseph A. Vogel Co.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

These Fibre Mill Accessories Give Real Service

100% service can be obtained by installing Diamond-F Roving Cans and other mill receptacles.

They are attractive, strong, durable, free from burrs or other rough spots that catch the stock, and rust-proof.

We make a full line of receptacles such as trucks, sample cases, baskets, locker boxes, etc.

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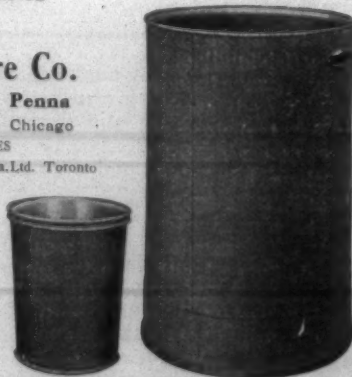
Diamond State Fibre Co.

Bridgeport, (near Philadelphia) Penna

Branch Factory and Warehouse: Chicago

OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

In Canada, Diamond State Fibre Co. of Canada Ltd. Toronto



Stockholders Thomaston Mills Enjoy Annual Barbecue.

Thomaston, Ga.—The unexpected financial collapse of 1920-1921 was insufficient to eliminate the customary dividend of the Thomaston Cotton Mills, which will be passed out to the stockholders on July 1, notice to this effect having been given Friday at the annual barbecue and meeting of the officers and stockholders of the Thomaston Mills and the Aldora Mills at Barnesville, members of the same group of manufacturing enterprises.

Invited to partake of the hospitality of the management were representatives of Atlanta banks maintaining financial connections with the mills, and friends from several counties.

The officers of the mills, R. E. Hightower, president; A. T. Matthews, vice-president and manager; H. W. Hightower, vice-president, and R. E. Hightower, Jr., treasurer, were the recipients of congratulations upon their success in operating at a substantial profit during a period of financial depression that has affected similar enterprises throughout the South.

With 75,000 spindles, the Thomaston Mills afford employment for 950 operatives, for whose accommodation comfortable cottages have been erected. Manufactured products are tire fabrics, sheetings, duck, drills and bedspreads. According to a statement made by President Hightower no other mill in the State manufactures bedspreads, one of which was given to all present as a souvenir of the occasion.

President Hightower read in the hearing of the stockholders a letter from a New York financial institution proclaiming the credit of the Thomaston Cotton Mills as unimpeachable as that of any similar enterprise in the United States. To this statement the State banking connections voiced their indorsement.

It is the custom of the management to present every director who attends the annual meeting with a check for \$25. The compensation of absent directors is pro-rated among those present.

Prepared for the noon repast was barbecued pork, fried chicken, pickles and other Upson county products, augmented by lemonade, soft drinks and fresh air from the Pine mountains of the contingent county of Pike and Meriwether.

The officers of the Aldora Mills at Barnesville are: President, H. Y. McCord, Atlanta; vice-president, R. E. Hightower, Thomaston; treasurer, Frank M. Inman, Atlanta. The officers of the Aldora are in Thomaston. The mill is owned and operated by eight stockholders and is maintained on a strong financial basis.

The new Peerless Mills, buildings recently constructed, are a number of the local group of manufacturing enterprises. The Peerless is installing machinery for 50,000 spindles. R. E. Hightower, Sr., is president, and R. E. Hightower, Jr., is secretary of Thomaston's newest manufacturing investment, which will begin operations about the first of September.

Those present from other counties were: Henry Y. McCord, Atlanta; Henry W. Davis, Atlanta; Jeff McCord, Atlanta; H. Johnson, Atlanta; R. C. Henderson, Atlanta; H. M. Rogers, Atlanta; T. W. Townsend, Atlanta; A. H. Anderson, Atlanta; J. A. Bankston, Atlanta; B. M. Smoak, Atlanta; F. M. Inman, Atlanta; Thomas C. Irwin, Atlanta; H. Lane Young, Atlanta; Dr. W. E. Lambright, Atlanta; W. W. Banks, Atlanta; L. R. Aiken, Brunswick; Chip Roberts, Atlanta; R. L. Scott, Atlanta; S. H. Eldridge, Barnesville; William L. Booth, Lawrence Roberts, Jr., Robert Strickland, Jr., Jack Disosway, W. H. Bishop, Lithonia; Mrs. Frank Inman, Mrs. M. B. Fitzgerald, Miss Marie Ziglet, Mrs. Harry Johnson, Mrs. R. C. Henderson, Mrs. Jack Disosway, Mrs. Lane Young, Miss Lambright, Mrs. W. W. Banks, Mrs. Chip Roberts, Mrs. C. H. Eldridge, Barnesville; Miss Margaret Jordon, Pulaski, Va.; Mrs. P. D. Stamps, Macon; Mrs. H. W. Bishop, Lithonia; Mrs. P. D. Goutas, Atlanta; Mrs. E. T. Booth, "Eunie P. Evans and Jack," Anderson, S. C.; Miss Louise Inman, Atlanta.

The Atlanta party made the trip by automobiles through the counties of Clayton, Henry, Spalding, Pike and Lamar, encountering improved highways the entire distance of about eighty-five miles.

Lanier Party Leave for Trip to Europe.

West Point, Ga.—Mr. and Mrs. George Lanier and their mother, Mrs. Lafayette Lanier, and niece, Miss Gabriella Freeman, have sailed

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The Perfected, Non-Soluble, Cleaning, Polishing, Cleansor, Deodorizing, Scouring and Scrubbing Powder. "Six in One"



Your Mill Supply House will furnish you Mi-Cleanser, or order direct from the factory.

Champion Chemical Co.

Charlie Nichols, General Manager
Asheville, N. C.

from New York on the Adriatic for a six weeks' tour of Europe. Mr. Lanier is a delegate from the West Point Rotary Club to the International Rotary Club convention which meets in Edinburgh, Scotland, June 11-16. He will also attend the world cotton conference, Liverpool, England.

The Lanier party will visit England, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Holland, and will return on the Olympic the middle of July.

Metz Wins Suit for Dye Stock.

Federal Judge Mayer, in an opinion rendered yesterday, ruled that the 1,990 shares of stock worth \$590,000 in the Farbwer-Hoechst Company, a New York corporation, claimed by the alien property custodian as belonging to German interests, is really owned by ex-Congressman and former City Comptroller Herman A. Metz, an American citizen.

The dispute which had been going on prior to the European war between Metz and a chemical company in Germany was brought to a head by the alien property custodian laying claim to it on the belief that it was enemy owned.

"As a seizer or demand," the court said, "by the alien property custodian is likely to carry the suggestion to those not informed in respect of the controversy, that the demandee in some manner may have been improperly associated with the enemy, it is desirable at the outset to state that no such situation exists here, nor did counsel for the alien property custodian so contend.

"The transaction here concerned took place long before our entry into the war and, indeed, before the European war started.

"It is important, also, to note that this is one of those cases where the record does not fully picture the characteristics of manner and temperament of the principal actors and these must be understood in order to arrive at a correct understanding of the essential facts.

"If the transfer of stock and note dated July 17, 1913, honestly represents the transaction between the parties, then the sole remaining question is the legal effect of the transaction so far as it concerns the ownership of the stock in controversy.

"Disregarding, then, the conditions so-called and looking to the transfer and the note, there is no obstruction to the title of Metz to the stock in question.

Claims for Freight Overcharges.

May 31, 1921.

To the Members of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association:

Gentlemen:

Your attention is directed to the following:

L. J. Tracey, Comptroller for the United States Railway Administration on April 30th, 1921, issued to each carrier, property of which was under Federal Control at the termination thereof February 29th, 1920, circular letter reading as follows:

"Claims against the Director General of Railroads, as Agent, for over-

charge in excess of the published will be paid.

tariff rate, where filed with the commission prior to March 1st, 1921, will be handled in accordance with Accounting Circulars Nos. 157 and 157-A.

"Claims which have not been so filed may on or before September 1, 1921, be filed direct with the appropriate carriers, and where found by the Director General meritorious,

will be paid.

"This will authorize the handling on its merits of any overcharge claim filed with a carrier prior to February 17, 1921, but which the carrier failed to file with the commission as directed by Circular 157."

Thus you will see that the overcharge claims accruing against the Railway Administration may be filed any time now before September 1,

1921.

These claims have been barred since March 1, 1921, according to an order of the Railway Administration, and it is important that members of our Association should know of the above order issued on April 30th.

ELLISON A. SMYTH, Chairman.

GEO. W. FORRESTER,

Traffic Manager.

SOME HIGH POINTS

OF THE

American Mutual

More than \$200,000,000 of textile payroll is insured by the American Mutual.

Of the 741 textile manufacturers who are among our policyholders, 147 have been with us for more than 10 years.

On our Board of Directors of 35 men, 19 are textile manufacturers.

For the past five years 94% of our policyholders have renewed their policies with us and our business has increased 530% in that period.

A saving of \$300 has been effected by every policyholder on each \$1,000 of premium which he has paid for protection.

American Mutual is the *oldest, largest and strongest* mutual casualty company in America.

Workmen's Compensation and Complete Automobile Insurance is now to be had from the American Mutual and Allied American Mutual.

Your copy of the booklet titled "30-30" which amplifies these high points will be mailed upon request

Protection for Employer and Employee

AMERICAN MUTUAL

LIABILITY INSURANCE Co.

of BOSTON

The Continuous Dyeing of Cotton Piece Goods With Sulphur Colors

(The following paper was presented at the business meeting of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia Textile School by Morris M. Rivelis, of the class of 1910.)

The continuous dyeing of cotton piece goods with sulphur colors was for many years the object of many a dyehouse. The manufacturers of textile machinery could do very little to solve this problem, as it was more of a dyeing machine was perfected from a mechanical one, and many dyehouses were experimenting independently for its solution.

The past war with its great wave of industrial activity has greatly speeded up the solution of this problem. Dyehouses were filled with Government orders for speedy deliveries of dyed cotton goods, and the old saying that "necessity is the mother of invention" held good this time. Every available machine in the dyehouse was converted into a dyeing machine, and a continuous dyeing machine was perfected from a four-box washing machine.

The continuous dyeing machine consists of a 2, 3, 6 or 9 nip-roll padder connected to a 4 or 5-box washing machine. One of the boxes of the washing machine is used as an oxidizing bath, in which a solution of sodium or potassium bichromate, bluestone and acetic acid is used.

The machine is provided with overhead rollers for atmospheric oxidation.

The construction of the padder with its varying number of nip-rollers depends on the grade and weight of goods to be dyed.

The writer had operated three types of dyeing machines, one with a three nip-roll padder for light-weight goods; one with a six nip-roll padder for medium weight goods, and one with a nine nip-roll padder for heavy-weight ducks. The goods were dyed in one operation at the rate of 50 to 75 yards per minute. The greater the number of nip-rollers the better the penetration of the dyestuff.

The padder is connected to feeding tanks from which solutions of dyestuff are constantly fed into the padder during the operation of the machine, to replace the dyestuff absorbed by the rapid passage of the cotton piece goods.

The oxidation bath is also connected to feeding tanks from which solutions of chrome, bluestone and acetic acid are constantly fed during the dyeing operation. The oxidation bath should be the third box of the 4 or 5-box washing machine, as it is essential to have the cotton goods thoroughly washed with cold running water before entering the oxidation bath. The oxidation bath should always be on the acid side as the two preceding boxes of cold water do not completely remove the sodium sulphide from the cotton goods, and if the oxidation bath is not strong enough acidulated, a black precipitate of copper-sulphide will result, which adheres to the cotton goods, and will appear in the finished product as black specks. A thorough washing after the oxidation bath is also necessary, as any chrome solution dried up on the

goods will appear on the finished product as yellow stains.

The main difficulty met with in continuous dyeing is the maintaining of the depth of hue and shade. The dyer has no difficulty to obtain the depth and hue of shade desired in the first hundred or more yards, but as the dyeing operation continues the depth and hue of shade varies, especially when the color desired is of a tertiary shade and has been matched with three or more colors.

Every practical dyer knows, or should know, that different dyestuffs exhaust at a different rate, or as the practical dyer calls it "one dyestuff goes on the goods quicker than the other dyestuff" when used in order to obtain a certain shade, and while in jig-dyeing this property of dyestuffs does not interfere much in obtaining the shades desired, as the cotton goods are passing back and forth through the dye liquor until most of the dyestuff is exhausted; on the other hand in continuous machine-dyeing this property of dyestuffs is the cause of the dyers' troubles.

In continuous dyeing the cotton goods passing through the dye-liquor at the rate of 50 to 75 yards per minute, absorbs a certain amount of coloring matter from the dye-bath, which is not always equivalent to the amount of moisture absorbed by the cotton goods from the dye-liquor, and should the feeding solution be made up of the same color strength as the dye-bath a variation of depth in shade will result.

From the writer's experience the cotton goods absorb more dyestuff than moisture from the dye-bath, and therefore, the feeding solution should be made up stronger in color than the dye-bath in order to maintain the depth of shade.

The degree of strength of the feeding solution depends on the pressure of the nip-rollers and the exhaustive power of the dyestuffs used and will vary from 10 to 50 per cent of additional dyestuff to be used in the feeding solution compared with the amount of dyestuff used in the dye-bath of the padder—per equal amount of water. Thus by increasing the color-strength of the feeding solution, the depth of shade may be maintained.

In order to control the hue of shade, the dyer must make a study of the exhaustive power of the dyestuffs he is using, and through close observation of the slightest change in hue of shade during the dyeing of the first few hundred yards—he may learn the exhaustive power of one dyestuff in relation to the others. This accomplished, he will be in a position to foresee the possible changes in hue of shade which may take place in continuing the dyeing operation, and by proper addition of the necessary dyestuffs to the feeding solution the hue of shade may be controlled.

Once the dyer learns the exhaustive power of the dyestuffs he is using the controlling of depth and hue of shade becomes a possibility.

In continuous dyeing salt should

not be used, neither in the dye-bath nor in the feeding solution, as nothing but trouble can be gained by its use. In jig-dyeing the use of salt is necessary in order to force the exhaustion of the dyestuffs from the dye-liquor, whereas, in the continuous machine dyeing the dye-bath must always be maintained at its original strength, and any facilitating agent used for the exhaustion of the dyestuff, will only mislead the dyer in judgment as to its actual color strength, and thus will make it more difficult to control the depth and hue of shade by the feeding solution.

In successful machine dyeing no

dye-liquor should go to waste, as the amount of dyestuffs in the dye-baths and feeding tanks can easily be determined, and the remaining dye-liquors can always be made use of by an intelligent and conscientious dyer.

The continuous dyeing has many advantages over the jig-dyeing process, there is greater uniformity in the color obtained, a saving of about 25 per cent in dyestuff, and a reduction in the cost of labor; one machine dyeing from 50 to 60 thousand yards per day, requiring three men for its operation.

These machines can be advantageously used for dyeing of vat colors.

Anxiety Expressed Concerning the Course of Textile Prices

The probable course of merchandise values in the next six months has given rise to more anxiety than has been expressed in trade channels in a long time. It has manifested itself in many letters written here asking what the current opinion of merchants is and on what it is based. These manifestations have been accompanied in very important instances by expressions of doubt concerning the worth of the usual standards by which trade prospects are measured by experienced men.

One man who was told in an exhaustive way why textile raw materials play such a large part in making up the values of goods purchased for long term delivery said he did not consider raw materials as of any real importance, and certainly of no controlling importance now. Another man who discussed labor prospects as the, to him, vital factor in future textile prices, did not seem to have his usual confidence even after he had admitted that many marshalled facts pointed toward a reasonable assumption that labor would not be the controlling factor in prices or values. Still another man argued for some time that conditions obtaining in the markets and all comprehended in the "purchasing power" of the people, would be the controlling influence.

This last man contended that price would not be the measure of true value in many lines of dry goods for a long time to come, and he emphasized his view of the future by analyzing all the factors that go to make up "the law of supply and demand," as he termed it.

When the economic doctors disagree about trade prospects and when many of the best known merchants of a large center like New York hold widely divergent opinions on the same subject it is full time for a trade newspaper reporter to climb a tree and watch the swing of trade ideas from a safe and lofty perch. There is so much confusion of thought existent at the moment that convincing statements are difficult to secure.

It is certain that a great deal of organized propaganda has been in-

fluencing the opinions of men who usually have been independent thinkers. It has been called by various names, from co-operative competition to trade protection. In New York City the disclosures in the courts in building and other trades have been called scientific graft, or stabilized profiteering. The wealth of new trade information disseminated from various sources has overwhelmed dry goods men and other business men. The Federal Reserve hoppers have been gathering in all kinds of good facts and gradually the sifters are making them of greater value.

Perhaps the one great fact that makes it hard to say what the course of trade may be for a given period is the disorganized conditions existing in foreign trade which is always affected by international politics and finance. Those conditions are not within the control of the United States Government, and despite all that may be done to help conditions at home, stabilization cannot be secured until international conditions are more settled. This vacillating factor must be kept in mind at all times in considering the weight to be given to the fundamentals that must always be thought of in arriving at a trade decision. The one sure thing is that a positive step has been taken forward by Germany in conceding its debt and its purpose to try and pay it. Starting from that basis international reconstruction will move forward.

The mental attitude of dry goods men is that of a man who is sick. The world of trade is sick, quite as much so as the political, social and financial world. Losses have been large and violence has been done and is being done to the pride and pocketbooks of everyone. War gave vent to many vicious trade practices that are being corrected and must be corrected. Those who profited by these practices are trying to establish in a sort of mystic business idealism their right to exist side by side with those whose idealism only carried them a little further on the road of life that finds business happiness in service and a fair profit.

Unfortunately for the good of trade, government entered upon the

control of many business functions and gave many pre-war trade practices a standing they would never secure under less strenuous conditions. Co-operation in business to save life and property has been translated into co-operation that means monopoly with all of its evils. The fiber of American trade hates monopoly, a fact long since made clear in the drastic Sherman law. In its instinctive generosity it does not intend to encourage killing competition. But through the play of forces that have come to be uncontrolled, those who want monopoly in one form or another have secured a large place in the channels of publicity and from time to time they issue statements and propaganda that is not only harmful, but grossly misleading.

Relative values in dry goods lines must necessarily remain irregular and unsettled while the things that make them are unsettled, but that does not mean that all old value relations are to be changed or that dry goods are destined to fall far below the plane of values of other things after having already dropped violently.

Reverting to the questions arising from considering the relative importance of raw materials, labor and purchasing power, in dry goods merchandising, many facts are evident that must complicate the influences that would normally affect trade in a definite way for a long period. One is the continued government control, or some form of control of the materials used by textile manufacturers and on which the business of merchants is built.

In wool, the United States Government still owns 50,000,000 pounds, the Australian and British governments have a controlling influence over the syndicate that has taken over the Australian war surplus and the merchandising of the new clip, while in the western part of this country organizations are existing to withhold wool from the markets until conditions for sale are more favorable to the grower. In silk, a syndicate backed by the Japanese Government is still operating to control the marketing of the fiber. In flax the Soviet Government of Russia still has a hand in marketing the limited supplies grown. In cotton, the Government finances are being used in a very limited way to assist in the marketing of the surplus held here.

All of these things are justifiable in some degree. But fundamentally they arrest the play of natural supply and demand forces acting upon raw materials as in pre-war days. In the labor field, the exalted wartime hopes that capital was to be forced to give up all its rights and share its holdings, are complicated by the irritations arising from the abuse of trade unionism, and the arrogance of capitalists who consider that they can force their way back to underpaid and unfair textile labor environments that existed ten years ago.

In the mercantile field, the impression exists in many places that no real prosperity in business can come until prices begin to react violently upward, or until the trade again sees a recurrence of the dry

goods extravagances that are now passing. The fact that it does exist at all in the minds of seriously trained merchants is the best proof in the world of the distortion of ideas in trade channels. It is a cause for shame to think that so many men in the dry goods field act as though they believe they cannot prosper unless they are securing an abnormal profit for services that in the last analysis do not rest upon absolute necessity as a great whole. If the war taught nothing else, it taught 5,000,000 young men in this country that extravagance in dress is not vital to life or happiness.

The purchasing power of this country and of the whole world has undergone a contraction, and there must be a contraction in price to meet it. Workers, whether they are trade unionists or not, are going to relearn in some way what they already know but will not face. There cannot be any prosperity or happiness without work. It is going to require a great deal of patience to stand by and watch this lesson as it is again being learned or retold.

In looking over the textile field to measure what has been done thus far toward restoring sanity among workers, it is self-evident that the restless agitator has lost his grip, that mill centers are no longer centers of Bolshevism or I. W. W. ism, and that production is getting back to a normal cost basis through steady work. As the only stable element of price relation in dry goods

is the cost of production, it is fair to say that stability is at least being approached. There is no good reason for anticipating a serious stoppage of this progress in the near future.—Journal of Commerce.

Student Medal Awarded by National Association of Cotton Mfrs.

The above Association offers a medal each year to the various textile schools in America that can fill certain requirements. These requirements are that the textile school have suitable equipment, must have at least fifty students, that the instruction must be of recognized standard, and there must be at least four competitors for the medal.

The textile department of the North Carolina State College, which is the textile school of North Carolina, again qualified for this medal, having during the last year one hundred and sixty-six students, with a graduating class of eighteen, seventeen in textile manufacturing and one in textile chemistry and dyeing.

The medal was presented by W. S. Lee, vice-president, Southern Power Company, Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Lee is a member of the National Association and also a member of the board of trustees of the college.

The medal was awarded to R. C. Hinkle of Lexington, N. C. It is interesting to note that Mr. Hinkle will begin his mill career at the Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C., under Maurice

Hendrick. Mr. Hendrick was the first graduate of this school to be awarded the student's medal, in 1908.

Another interesting point about the award of the medal this year is that ten years ago it was awarded to Mr. D. R. Hinkle, who is now superintendent of the Cedartown Cotton Export Company, Cedartown, Ga. This is the first time that the medal has ever been awarded to two brothers.

Government Reports Condition of Cotton 66 Per Cent.

Washington, June 2.—The condition of the cotton crop on May 25 was 66 per cent of a normal the Department of Agriculture announced today. That compares with 62.4 per cent a year ago, 75.6 two years ago, 82.3 three years ago and 76.7 the average of the last ten years on May 25.

No forecast of production or acreage was announced.

Condition by States follows:

Virginia 77, North Carolina 65, South Carolina 58, Georgia 63, Florida 60, Alabama 57, Mississippi 60, Louisiana 57, Texas 71, Arkansas 70, Tennessee 69, Missouri 75, Oklahoma 74, California 75 and Arizona 84.

All other States 95.

Revised figures announced today show the area under cultivation at the end of June last year was 37,043,000 acres, while the area picked was 35,878,000 acres, yielding 178.4 pounds per acre.

Saving Must Follow Waste

Brushes represent one of the smallest items in your mill investment. Their purchase price and maintenance expense are negligible when compared with many other items of your mill equipment.

Nevertheless, they are among the most influential factors in the promotion of the health and efficiency of your employees.

It is then to your advantage to provide them with

Best **FELCO** Brushes

which have been the Standard Quality Brush of the South since 1912.

Submit your Brush Trouble to our Efficiency Expert who will help you Solve Your Problems

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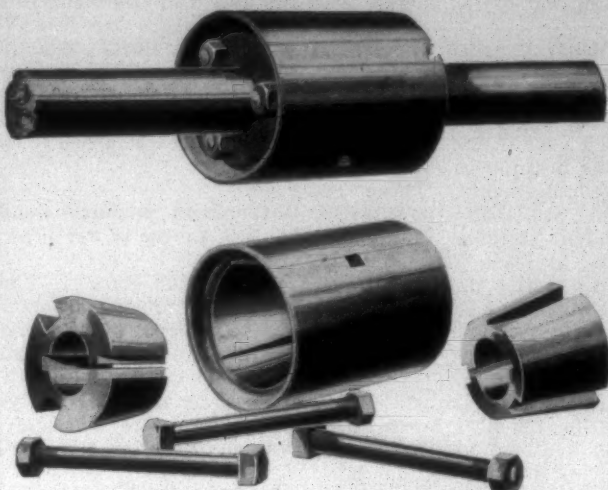
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COTTON MILL COMPRESSION COUPLINGS



of the DOUBLE CONE TYPE are of strong construction, easily applied to, or removed from shafts. The ideal coupling for cotton mills.

We are Manufacturing Engineers, specializing on *Power Transmission Machinery*. We will be glad to co-operate with your engineers in solving your transmission problems.

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MILTON G. SMITH, Southern Sales Agent,
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DRAW-IN only one time and change to any cloth when you weave with.

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Personal News

John Anderson has moved from Dillon, S. C., to McColl, S. C.

Jas. Ward has moved from Charlotte, N. C., to Cowpens, S. C.

J. A. Holmes is now with the Eureka Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.

A. S. Starr, from the Globe Mill, Mount Holly, N. C., has moved to Lincolnton, N. C.

W. S. Merritt has resigned as second hand in spinning at Covington Mills, Covington, Ga.

G. C. Morton has accepted position as second hand in spinning at Covington Mills, Covington, Ga.

D. E. McGloun is superintendent of Gate City Cotton Mills, College Park, Ga., succeeding W. H. Hardy.

J. C. Arthurs is superintendent of Laurel Bluff Cotton Mills, Mount Airy, N. C.

R. F. Gardner is superintendent of Klumac Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C., succeeding J. S. Downum.

H. V. Weaver is treasurer of the Profile Cotton Mills, Jacksonville, Ala.

C. H. McLin has resigned as general manager of the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.

M. S. Hull has accepted position as overseer of weaving at Baldwin Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.

A. P. Covington is now with the Freeze-Bacon Hosiery Company, Hendersonville, N. C.

C. E. Peeler and V. H. Car are overhauling the spinning at the Ninety-Six Cotton Mill, Ninety-Six, S. C.

L. M. Davall has recently been appointed superintendent of the Wardlaw Hosiery Mills Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

F. A. Tipple is now superintendent of the finishing department of Eureka Cotton Mills, Englewood, Tenn.

E. D. Doby, from Linn Mills, Landis, N. C., is now overseer of spinning at the Marsh Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C.

J. E. Shaw has been appointed overseer of carding and spinning at the Crawford Cotton Mills, Crawford, Ga.

Luther Allen has been promoted from second hand to overseer spinning at the Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga.

W. N. Williams has resigned as superintendent of Williams Cotton Mill, Lincolnton, N. C., and is now superintendent of Laboratory Mill, Lincolnton, N. C.

Leo D. Loeb has been promoted to the position of assistant treasurer of the Mangolia Textile Corporation, with head offices at New Orleans, La.

C. B. Harris, formerly overseer of weaving at the Warioto Cotton Mills, Nashville, Tenn., has accepted position as general overseer of day and night weaving, slashing and finishing at Hart Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C.

L. A. Blackburn has located in Charlotte as Southern representative of the DuPont Engineering Company, Wilmington, Del. The company is engaged in the design and construction of commercial and manufacturing properties.

Mr. J. M. Battson has been transferred from the office of the Newnan Cotton Mills, Newnan, Ga., to the mill where he is overseer of spinning rooms Nos. 1 and 2 of Mill No. 1. Mr. Battson, who is a graduate of Georgia School of Technology, has been with the Newnan Cotton Mills for the past four years.

N. E. Edgerton.

Raleigh, N. C.—N. E. Edgerton, retired president of the Raleigh Cotton Mills, died here following an illness of little more than one week.

Mr. Edgerton was one of the best known business men in this section of the State. Among his varied business connections in Raleigh, he was a member of the board of directors of the North Carolina Home Insurance Company, the Citizen's National Bank, and until recently president of the Raleigh Cotton Mills. During the administration of Governor Craig he was a member of the State Prison Board.

Four years ago he came to Raleigh, selling his holdings in the Selma Cotton Mills. Mr. Edgerton was 53 years of age.

Surviving are a widow and one son, and four brothers and a sister.

Human Relations in Industry Conference.

A conference of the leaders in Southern industries similar to the one held last year will be held again at Blue Ridge, N. C., July 29-31. A tentative program has just been sent out and speakers will be announced soon. The textile industry is exceedingly interested in these conferences and find them very helpful. The promotion committee is composed of the following: H. R. Fitzgerald, Danville, Va., president Dan River Cotton Mills; Arthur J. Draper, Charlotte, N. C., chairman directors, Chadwick-Hoskins Mfg. Co.; Aug. W. Smith, Greenville, S. C., president Brandon Mills; Cason J. Callaway, LaGrange, Ga., treasurer Hillside Cotton Mills; J. R. McWane, Birmingham, Ala., president American Cast Iron & Pipe Co.; F. A. McCoy, Laurel, Miss., Gilchrist Fordney Lumber Co.; J. S. Foley, Jacksonville, Fla., Brooks-Scanlon Corporation; John E. Edgerton, Nashville, Tenn., president Tennessee Manufacturers Association.

Cotton Conference Opens Monday.

The opening sessions of the World Cotton Conference will be held in Liverpool, on Monday, June 13, Tuesday, June 14, and Wednesday, June 15.

On Thursday, June 16, the seat of the convention will be moved to Manchester, where sessions will be held on Friday, June 17, Tuesday, June 21, and Wednesday, June 22.

The three days between June 17 and June 21 will be devoted to entertainment by Manchester organizations.

Harvest Wages 75 Per Cent Below 1920 Rates.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 2.—Harvest wages will be reduced about 75 per cent this year, according to W. A. Murphy, assistant State labor commissioner. From \$1.50 to \$3 will

be the scale for 1921, as compared with from \$6 to \$8 in 1920. Mr. Murphy foresees no difficulty in finding labor, despite the drop in wages. He says the wheat yield will not be as great in the north central sections of the States as in previous years, due to the epidemic of rust.

Dacotah Cotton Mill.**Lexington, N. C.**

J. F. BruttonSupt.
R. R. Stovall.....Asst. Supt.
B. ByrdCarder
C. Michel.....2d Hand Carding
C. L. Williams.....Spinner
Charlie Link.....2d Hand Spinning
W. M. Calloway.....Slasher
Turner Parker.....Warper
W. Richardson.....Weaver
A. L. Cranford.....2d Hand Weaving
Randie Gibson.....Loom Fixer

Ten Years Ago

Last week after the ten years ago items had been prepared a mill man came into the office and announced that he had accepted a position as superintendent of a certain mill. When the paper was printed we noticed that this same man resigned as overseer of weaving and moved away from the town he was returning to just ten years ago. Some of the mills and men mentioned in this department this week also appear elsewhere. The items below were taken from the Southern Textile Bulletin dated June 8, 1911.

— Ten Years Ago —**Personal Items Ten Years Ago.**

Deaver Little, superintendent of the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C., has been visiting at Gaffney, S. C.

— Ten Years Ago —

P. B. Raeford, overseer of finishing at the Elmira Mills, Burlington, N. C., suffered a stroke of paralysis last week.

— Ten Years Ago —

J. P. McCraw of Commerce, Ga., has returned to his old position as overseer of weaving at the Saxe-Gotha Mills, Irene, S. C.

— Ten Years Ago —

C. W. Gaddy, superintendent of the knitting department, Wiscasset Mills, Albemarle, N. C., attended the hosiery convention in Philadelphia.

— Ten Years Ago —

G. C. Head of Greensboro, Ga., has accepted position as machinist with the Montala Mfg. Co., Montgomery, Ala.

— Ten Years Ago —

W. L. Weeks of Huntsville, Ala., is now second hand in spinning room No. 1 at the Ide Mills, Jacksonville, Ala.

— Ten Years Ago —

Jas. A. Greer has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., and has become superintendent of the Buck Creek Cotton Mills (formerly Siluria Cotton Mills), Siluria, Ala.

C. H. Cole has resigned as superintendent of the Entwistle Mfg. Co. and the Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

— Ten Years Ago —

R. T. Grant, overseer of weaving in Anderson, S. C., Cotton Mill No. 1, has taken charge of the weaving in No. 2 also.

— Ten Years Ago —

J. A. Robinson has resigned as overseer of weaving at Pineville, N. C., to accept the position of overseer of weaving, slashing and cloth room at the Dilling Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

— Ten Years Ago —**Child Breaks Leg.**

Little Hall McCall, son of C. F. McCall, overseer of spinning at the Brandon Mill, Greenville, S. C., and ex-president of the Southern Textile Association, had his leg broken Friday while at a picnic with the school children.

— Ten Years Ago —

Greer, S. C.—The Greer Mfg. Co. is installing 1,024 additional spindles, making the total equipment 11,264 spindles.

— Ten Years Ago —

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Saxon Mills have let contracts for new pickers, cards, roving frames, spinning frames, etc. The new equipment will cost about \$20,000 and will increase the present equipment to 10,000 spindles, 1,000 looms, etc.

— Ten Years Ago —

Durham, N. C.—The Chatham Knitting Mills Co. suffered a fire and water loss last week to the extent of \$25,000. It is understood arrangements will be made at once for repairs to building and replacing machinery wherever needed.

— Ten Years Ago —**Editorial Ten Years Ago.****Changed Our Office.**

Last week the office of the Southern Textile Bulletin was moved from Room 1119 Realty Building to Room 912 in the same building.

Logan-Pocahontas Fuel Co.

General Offices: CHARLESTON, W. Va.

SHIPPERS OF

NEW RIVER and POCAHONTAS MINE RUN and PREPARED SIZES

ALSO HIGH VOLATILE COALS
FROM

Kanawha and Guyan Districts

Black Star, Comet, Molus and Bear
Branch mines in Harlan county, Ky.

L. E. SOMERVILLE, Vice Pres.
American Nat'l Bank Bldg. RICHMOND, VA.

Carolina Sizing & Chemical Company

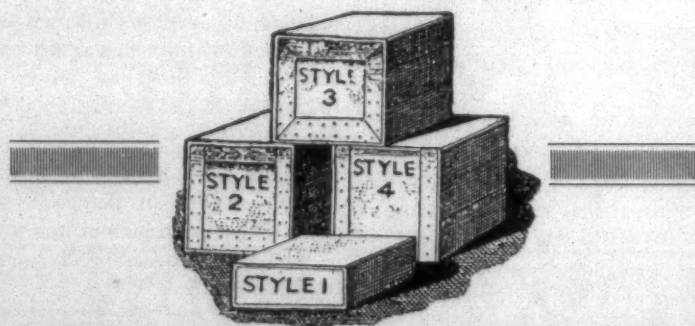
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O. K. SIZING
TALC

Wooden Packing Cases



These boxes are built of timber taken from our own lands, in four styles as shown; present a neat appearance, and are made to carry heavy loads.

We Solicit a Trial Order

White Pine, N. C. Pine, Poplar, Oak and Chestnut

We also manufacture Kiln-Dried and Dressed Lumber. Mill Work—Ceiling, Flooring & Mouldings

Hutton & Bourbonnais Co.

Drawer 330

HICKORY, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
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THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1921

The Weakness of Labor Unions.

We recognize the right of working men or any other men to form organizations or unions provided such organizations are founded upon honest principles and give due consideration to the rights of others.

The great underlying weakness of labor unions is that they have no motto of usefulness or service and that they never hesitate to trample upon the rights of other men.

"Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you" is the motto of the great Christian church and, under that motto it has lived and grown through the ages.

Labor unionism stands in absolute defiance and contradiction of that motto. One great organization has as its motto "He who serves best, profits most," and under its efforts to live and work under that motto has grown in numbers and in the esteem of the world.

Union labor defies that motto and teaches its members to strive for the greatest profit, while giving as little service as possible.

Another great organization has as its motto "We build" and as they have builded and helped their fellow men they have grown in number and in strength. Union labor would prefer the motto "We tear down," for they strive to tear down rather than to build.

Organizations have built churches and hospitals but there is no record of a single church or hospital having been built by a labor union.

Organizations have founded homes

for orphans, homes for feeble minded, homes for cripples or homes for fallen women but throughout the entire country not a single home of any kind with the exception of the Printers Home at Colorado Springs stands to show that a spirit of charity has pervaded any union labor organization.

There are homes for aged Masons, aged Elks, aged ministers, etc., in fact almost all organizations provide for their members who reach old age in poverty but when the union cotton mill operatives can no longer work and pay union dues, there is only the county poor house for him.

During the past week a flood swept over Pueblo, Colorado, a city of sixty thousand people, and a story of horrors and disaster has gone out to the world.

With a common desire to help their fellow men in their hour of distress, a flood of contributions went forward from the Red Cross, the churches, the Rotary Clubs, the Kiwanis Clubs and all the great secret orders of the country but we would be willing to place a large bet that not one dollar went forward from any labor union organization.

When a man joins a labor union he becomes part of an organization whose principles are directly antagonistic to the principles and motto of the Christian Church. He becomes a member of an organization that believes in the dishonest policy of giving as little service as possible for the greatest profit and that

teaches that it is better to tear down than to build.

This is a terrible indictment to place against any organization of men but any honest man who studies the matter will be forced to admit that it is a true indictment.

We wish that it were not so for we have at heart the best interests of the working man and we want to see him get fair and just wages, but no organization antagonistic to the principles that have been laid down by the Christian and business world can live except by continual strife.

The great underlying defect of union labor organization is their unfairness and their absolute disregard for the rights of others.

They talk about liberty and their right to strike and yet they deny to others the right to work and frequently commit murder in order to prevent workers from continuing their regular labors.

Millions of dollars of other people's property has been destroyed and hundreds of men and women murdered or injured by union labor simply because other workers with a different opinion desired to orderly pursue their daily labors as they have a right to do in any free country.

Has any organization a right to exist when its members deny to others the rights which they demand for themselves?

A great peculiarity of union labor is that its leaders or bosses are not selected from among its own members and that such bosses can only hold their jobs by causing strife. Another peculiarity is that while the members suffer during strikes the bosses draw full pay.

Suppose the boys we sent to Europe had been forced to serve under captains from other countries and that the pay of such captains depended upon keeping the men under fire while they themselves always remained in absolute security. Does anyone believe that under such circumstances we would ever have broken the Hindenburg line?

The cotton operatives of Charlotte are now engaged in a fight and their captains are McMahon, Dean, Kelleher and others, all of whom are "foreigners."

If McMahon, Dean, Kelleher, etc., had come to Charlotte and remained quiet they would soon have been out of a job and therefore it was to their interest to start strife.

While the strike is on, and the mill operatives are not even getting the usual six dollars per week strike benefit, McMahon, Dean, Kelleher, etc., draw full salaries.

The inauguration of a strike is therefore under "foreign" captains whose living depends upon such

strikes and who do not suffer one whit during the strike.

No matter whether a strike is justified or not, it is a bad system that permits a lot of "foreign" agitators to control a situation that help their own selfish ends.

Strikes are frequently held off or called off by the manufacturers paying such agitators large sums of money, as was reported to be the case in one instance during the strike in this section last year and has been so clearly exposed during the recent building trades strike in New York.

The right of labor to organize is admitted by us but the system of operating under the guidance of "foreign" organizers is rotten to the core.

If the operatives of Highland Park Mills or the Chadwick-Hoskins Company thought that they were not receiving fair or just wages and had asked a conference with Mr. Johnston or Mr. Dwell, they would have received an immediate response and their representatives could easily have determined whether or not higher wages were justified.

Because the unions are controlled by "foreigners" who have a selfish interest in calling a strike and because union labor denies the motto of the Christian Church and of all the great unselfish organizations of this country, and because union labor does not recognize the legal or moral rights of others, they walk out of the mills without making a demand or asking a conference and they stand ready to injure or murder any man or woman who seeks to earn his or her daily bread by returning to work.

We have told a true story and laid an indictment at the feet of union labor as it exists in our section today.

No man can honestly deny that we have filed a true bill.

Work.

(From Brazilian Business, published by the American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil.)

I am the foundation of all business.

I am the source of all prosperity.

I am the parent of genius.

I am the salt that gives life its savor.

I have laid the foundation of every fortune.

I can do more to advance youth than his own parents, be they ever so wealthy.

I must be loved before I can bestow my greatest blessings, and achieve my greatest ends.

Loved, I make life sweet, purposeful and fruitful.

I am represented in the humblest savings, in the highest stack of bonds.

All progress springs from me. Who am I?
I am WORK.

The World's Economic Sceptre Passes to America.

"The Congress to which President Harding addressed his message last month is called upon to legislate for a nation which has become in 130 years—less than twice the Psalmist's limit for the life of a man—the leading economic and financial nation of the world. Uncle Sam wields today the economic sceptre of the world. How long he shall continue to wield it depends in large measure upon the wisdom of this Congress in grappling with its economic problems. 'No one can question the fact,' says the (French) author of 'America and the Race for World Dominion,' 'that Europe, which ruled until the end of the nineteenth century, has relinquished her supremacy to other lands. We are beholding the shifting of the world's center of gravity, the passing of the money power to the peoples of America and Asia. At every turn one fact stands out: that is the undoubted world hegemony of the United States'."—Current Opinion.

China's Textile Industry.

According to statistics compiled by the Chinese Cotton Mill-Owners' Association, nearly a million and a half spindles, utilizing over 200,000 tons of cotton per year, constitute the cotton spinning equipment of China. A local merchant who does business with the Far East predicts that within ten years China will become a very important factor in the manufacture of cotton goods. He says that the climate and other conditions in China further an expansion of the textile industry, and that facilities are being steadily increased. The last report of the Census Bureau credited China with 1,600,000 spindles.

German Mills Return to Use of U. S. Cotton.

Berlin.—Germany's substitutes for cotton are coming to an end and mills which since the war have utilized paper yarns are again working on American cotton. The paper yarn trade is still exporting to some extent, but various associations which have formed during the war to exploit substitutes for cotton have been dissolved.

The South German cotton plants, which comprised a syndicate of mills using large quantities of paper yarn and other substitutes, are now using cotton entirely, and 40 cotton spinners which are members of the Duisburg Association of Rhine-Westphalian Paper Yarn Spinners have abandoned their connection with the paper yarn trade.

An American Debt That is Unpaid.

"I want to call the attention of the business men of America to one abuse which is their business—the business of every good citizen. There are 20,000 men (war veterans) outside of hospitals today who are knocking on the door and who cannot get in and who with proper treatment can be made into an asset instead of a liability that is going to

cost this Government much money and many lives. We do not like to see growing up in the minds of these men a spirit that the American people don't want them; we want them to feel that the American manufacturer does want them, the American business man does want them because they believe that these men are now, as they were during the war, the first line of defense. We do not want any particular preference for them, my friend; we do want them to have an equal deal.—F. W. Galbraith, in The Nation's Business.

Cotton Goods Sales for 1920.

"More than \$400,000,000 worth of cotton manufactures were sent out of the United States in the calendar year 1920 against \$51,000,000 worth in the year immediately preceding the war. The quantity of cotton cloths exported in the year 1920 was, says a statement by the National City Bank of New York, about 850,000,000 yards as against 326,000,000 in 1914. To Argentina the exports of cotton cloths in 1920 were in round terms 45,000,000 yards against 1,500,000 in 1914; to Brazil about 9,000,000 yards against a little over 1,000,000 in 1914, and to South America as a whole 425,000,000 yards against 53,000,000 in 1914 or eight times as much in quantity to say nothing of the fact that the prices per yard averaged approximately four times as much in 1920 as in 1914."—Export American Industries.

Failures in May Were Smallest in Six Months.

Business failures in the United States in May declined 7.4 per cent compared with April, according to a report issued by Bradstreet's.

The May total, however, was almost three times that recorded in May a year ago and slightly over three times the very low aggregate reached in May, 1919. July of 1919, it may be recalled, with 414 failures recorded, saw low-water mark touched for over a quarter of a century. Compared with May of 1916, failures in that month this year show a decrease of 4.7 per cent, and the falling off from May, 1915, the peak month of May business troubles in recent years, is 6.8 per cent.

Cold Truth About Charlotte Strike.

North Carolina mill owners and officials say that they have been running full time recently, in large measure to keep their organizations together, against the time when they will be able to secure orders at a profit; that they have been running for several months without profitable orders and that in several instances they have unsold goods piled up, the production having been greater than the orders, even at the prices they received.

All of the officials interviewed said that they are not going to make any efforts to reopen their mills now and that they can remain idle for some time without loss; some welcome the walkout in that for a time it will be a saving to them.—Journal of Commerce.

Bleached Goods

(SELLING POINTS No. 30)

There are so many selling points for peroxide-bleached goods that we can enumerate only a few in each issue.

How would you like to sell your goods under a guarantee that: the white is permanent; no weakening through bleaching; elasticity retained; softness increased.

Peroxide Advice Free to Mills.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

NEW YORK

Bobbins and Spools

True-running Warp Bobbins a Specialty

The Dana S. Courtney Co.
Chicopee, Mass.

Southern Agt, A. B. CARTER, Greenville, S.C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Cottondale, Ala.—The Tuscaloosa Mills will resume operations this week on full time, after a suspension of three or four months.

Augusta, Ga.—The Sibley Manufacturing Company is making sheetings, drills and denims. The mill is equipped with 40,864 spindles and 1,266 looms.

Asheville, N. C.—The Champion Chemical Company has enlarged their plant so as to take care of the large increase in volume of business. Charlie Nichols is manager of this company which manufactures "Mi Clenser," a scrubbing and scouring powder.

Montgomery, Ala.—On account of business conditions, the Montala Cotton Mills of this city have closed down indefinitely. The management of the mills reports that the plant will hardly open during the summer, but expects a resumption in business next fall.

Bessemer City, N. C.—The George Cotton Mills plant here has been sold to Hope Brison and Charles Cobel of Gastonia, it is reported. The mill is listed as having an equipment of 4,800 ring spindles, manufacturing 10s to 16s yarns. Through error this was reported last week as the Osage Manufacturing Company.

Rutherfordton, N. C.—The listed stockholders of the Dobbis Manufacturing Company met here to decide whether or not they would build the mill as planned eighteen months ago or dissolve the corporation. After some discussion it was decided to collect 10 per cent of the listed stock and wait until conditions got better before fully deciding whether or not they would build the mill.

Greensboro, N. C.—Ten new bungalows costing approximately \$27,000 are in the course of construction at Proximity Print Works, according to A. B. High, who has charge of the work. He started a force of carpenters on the job a few days ago and expects to continue the work until the houses are completed. Eight of the houses will have five rooms each and cost about \$2,500. The other two will have seven rooms each and represent an expenditure of about \$3,500.

Gaffney, S. C.—The Palmetto, Damask Mills, which, as noted recently, have increased their capital stock from \$25,000 to \$100,000, will use the new financing for purposes of expansion. It was stated that since the first of the year, the demand for the product of the mill has increased to such an extent that an enlargement has become necessary. The Palmetto Damask Mills manufacture damask covers and napkins, having their product finished and made ready for the market at the Irene Mills, a local plant.

E. S. DRAPER

CHARLOTTE

NORTH CAROLINA

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
and CITY PLANNER

MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

MEES & MEES ENGINEERS

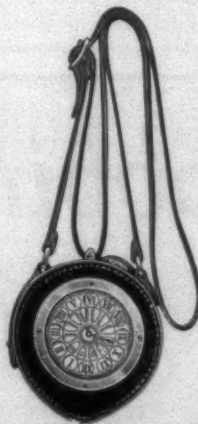
Transmission Lines, Municipal Improvements
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Steam and Water Power Plants

Surveys, Reports, Design, Supervision of Construction

Third Floor Kinney Building

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



CHICAGO
1526 S. Wabash Avenue

The CHICAGO APPROVED PORTABLE WATCHMAN'S CLOCK

with its special Waltham movement, its lock stations and its superior quality throughout, is especially desirable for mills and factories and for either in-door or out-door patrol.

Write for Catalogue

Chicago Watchman's Clock Works

NEW YORK
9 Church Street



You know that drive in your plant which just eats up belts—it's a holy terror to keep equipped—

—that's where you need a CHARLOTTE Leather Belt. We can install a Charlotte Belt on your pulleys that will make you forget you ever had trouble in that quarter. Try us.

Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C.—The Delgado Mills have recently installed 2,880 spindles and 317 looms, making their total equipment 18,336 spindles and 900 looms, all electric driven. They manufacture dress gingham.

Monroe, N. C.—The Iceman Knitting Mills has received orders for 240,000 underwear garments, enough to keep its machines running full time through the summer months. The largest single order is from the National Suit & Cloak Co., which contracted with the local mill for one-third of its entire underwear needs for the season. These orders were received in competition with mills all over the country.

Atlanta, Ga.—"Prospects seem favorable for the re-establishment of the Banning Cotton Mills so that the creditors may be satisfied and the receivership proceedings withdrawn," Federal Judge Sibley was told on Friday, in a report of H. A. Ferris, receiver. He declared that such an effort was well under way, but its nature was not explained. Authority to borrow \$2,102 for expenses, using as security, \$20,000 of property free of the proceedings, was granted by the court. This will be used mainly in meeting premiums on \$220,000 of insurance.

Chester, S. C.—An announcement of much interest in Southern textile circles is that the interest of W. G. Reynolds in the Reynolds Cotton Mill at Bowling Green has been purchased by C. M. Alexander, a well known business man of Clover. He will assume the management of the plant. Considerable money will be expended in improvement of the property. The village will be made more attractive. Much new equipment in the way of machinery will be installed. Mr. Reynolds, who has been both superintendent and general manager of the plant, contemplates moving to Gastonia, N. C. While a new superintendent has not yet been selected, it is understood that Mr. Alexander will not undertake to superintend the plant.

Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Sells Old Laurel Mills.

Baltimore, Md.—The old Laurel Cotton Mills, at Laurel, Md., have been acquired by the Industrial Power Corporation, incorporated recently under the laws of this State, from the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mill, Inc. Besides the mills the property includes a tract of 216 acres lying in Howard and Anne Arundel counties and 48 two-story brick and stone dwellings in the city of Laurel. The consideration is said to have been \$70,000.

The main structure of the group is a four-story brick, 10,000 spindle mill, 500 feet long and from 55 to 150 feet wide. The other units of the group include a power house, shop, warehouse and other buildings.

Two New "National" Dyes.

Evidence of the continued efforts of the chemists of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., in behalf of the dyer is shown by the production of two new types, namely, "National" Erie Fast Scarlet 4BA and "National" Wool Orange R Conc. "National" Erie Fast Scarlet 4 BA is a direct dyeing cotton scarlet distinguished by its brilliant shade and its fastness to acids and storing. Its excellent solubility and level dyeing properties render it especially valuable for the dyeing of all forms of cotton material in any type of machine. In addition, it is suitable for union dyeing, silk, cotton and silk, artificial silk, paper, pite, straw and chip dyeing.

This dye is also well adapted for the printing of cotton, silk and wool.

Because of its superiority over the common direct reds of the congo and direct red 4B types, this dye will occupy a prominent place in the dyehouse.

"National" Wool Orange R Conc. is an exceptionally soluble acid orange of brilliant reddish tone and is well adapted for a wide range of service on wool and silk. It levels well and possesses good fastness to light.

Both of these colors are noteworthy additions to the already long line of "National" dyes.

Shows Silk Can Be Produced in South.

Birmingham, Ala.—That the culture of silk worms can be made profitable in Alabama and other Southern States has been demonstrated here by L. C. Casola, an Italian, who has been a citizen of this

Screw Machine Products

for Textile Mills and allied Industries. We make Special Shaped turnings in steel or brass.

Send samples or Blue Prints for quotations. Please state quantities ordered.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.
Woonsocket, Rhode Island

PULLEYS

Buying a pulley is an emergency purchase. We carry the most complete stock of steel split pulleys—

(AMERICAN, of course)

in this section and can give a service that will save you time.

SHAFTINGS, all sizes.
COMPRESSION COUPLINGS.

ODELL Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N.C.

IF YOUR SPINNING IS NOT PERFECT, WE CAN IMPROVE IT

National Ring Traveler Company ✓
Providence, R. I.

C. D. TAYLOR, Gaffney, S. C. C. D. PEASELEY, Charlotte, N. C.
SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES:

GUDE & CO.

All classes of building construction promptly and efficiently executed at reasonable prices.

CANDLER BLDG. ATLANTA, GA.

NEW PATTERN

STEEL CLAD HARD FIBRE TRUCKS

with continuous angle and bottom corner construction, and one-piece steel bottom band.

TRIAL MEANS SATISFACTION

NO WASTE
Seamless Cans
Oval Cans
Gill Cans
Barrels
Taper Baskets



Plain HARD Fibre
Cars
Comber Boxes
Doffing Boxes
Bobbin Boxes
Self-oiling truck wheels

More Particulars Upon Application

25 Miller Street

Standard Fibre Co. Somerville, Mass.

country only a few years.

Mr. Casola says that from April, 1920, to June 1 of the present year he has sold over \$1,500 worth of silk from cocoons which he raised. He took to the chamber of commerce here a number of fine silk cocoons which he raised. He says that he sold the silk from these cocoons at from \$14 to \$20 per pound.

Mr. Casola is arising the silk worms in the back yard of his home in a very limited way. He says that he has proven that silk can be produced in the South on a large scale, and at a price which will pay well.

Memopolis Cotton Mills.

Shortleaf, Ala.

C. J. Riddle Supt.
Frank Stapleton Carder
Edgar Nichols 2d Hand Carding
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Successors to
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY

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MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of Hand Threading and Woolen Shuttles, Enameled Bobbins and all kinds of Bobbins and Spools with Brass or Tin Re-inforcements.

Write for quotations.

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS

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Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)

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Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)

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Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

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SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



TRADE MARK

Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

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These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

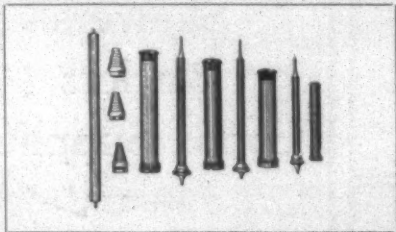
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COTTON MILL STOCKS A SPECIALTY

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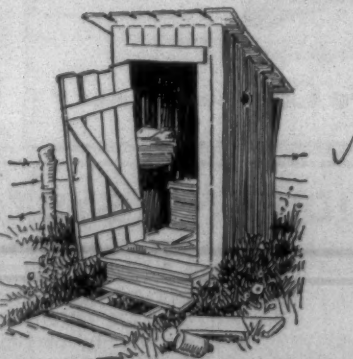
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How Much Longer
Are You Going to
Let This Old "Outlaw"
The Outdoor Toilet
Cause Your Family
A Lot of Personal
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You can do away with the
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provide your family with city
comforts and conveniences by
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TANK.

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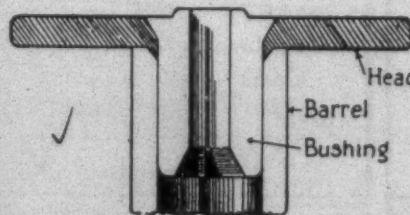
Distributed by Leading Jobbing Houses
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our Boston office, 729 Atlantic Avenue.

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WARP SPOOL

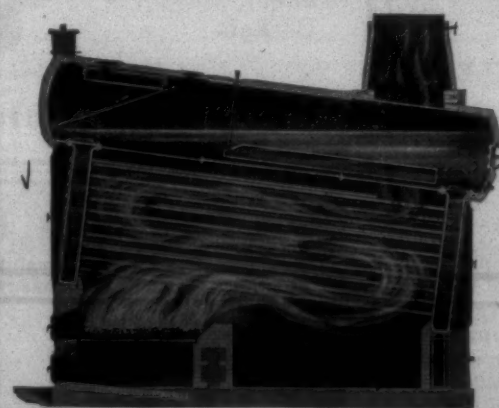
after fourteen years of the
hardest mill use has demon-
strated that it is

Durable — Economical

Write for particulars of the
added traverse with corre-
sponding increase in yardage—
an important feature of this
spool.

Prompt deliveries in two to
three weeks after receipt of
order.

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WATER TUBE

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TOWERS and
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J. V. HuntWeaver
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J. T. Laughin.....Cloth Room
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G. W. Duncan.....Outside Foreman
W. S. Jones.....Master Mechanic

Young Gizap: "There goes Mrs.
Lastword. They say every cent her
husband makes she puts on her
back."
Old Progie: "Poor fellow. He
must have been out of work when
that gown was made."

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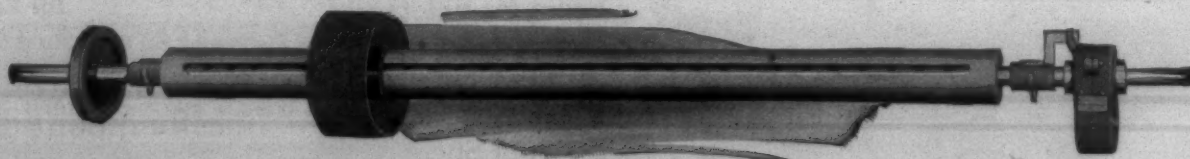
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Send in Your Old Grinders to be Repaired

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Established 1868

NON-FLUID OIL

**Why Fill Your Oil
Can Full of Trouble**

Stop using liquid oil—you'll waste a lot before
it gets in the bearing—squirting it all over
everything—and most of what gets in, drips
out, staining good cotton.

Use A00000 the "All Purpose" Grade of



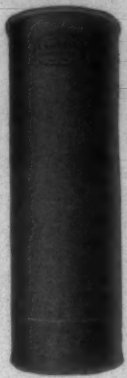
It won't drip--lasts three to five times as long
as liquid oil and saves hunting for some special
Loom Oil, Motor Oil, Machine Oil, Shaft-
ing Oil, etc

Send For Free Testing Sample

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.
401 Broadway NEW YORK



Southern Agent
L. W. THOMASON
Charlotte, N. C.
AMPLE STOCKS AT OUR
BRANCHES:
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Seamless

with a double rolled top.

Clear Entrance and Exit

The sliver always coils up evenly inside this Laminar Roving Can—there is no top sway.

Smooth inside and finished with a moisture-proof coating. Outside painted or varnished as desired. Ten and twelve inch diameters.

And when you write your order for fibre trucks, baskets and cars, see that it also calls for Laminar Receptacles. Of course we make a seamed roving can—The Twentieth Century.

Send for our new book, "Laminars, the Receptacles that Stand the Gaff."

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Resident Manager

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Factories at Wilmington and Newark, Del.

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Size of the South**

The higher the cost of labor, and the higher the cost of raw materials, the more essential it becomes to have the Slasher-Room on an efficient basis. We cheerfully furnish to all interested our Slasher Efficiency Test Blanks.

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S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark
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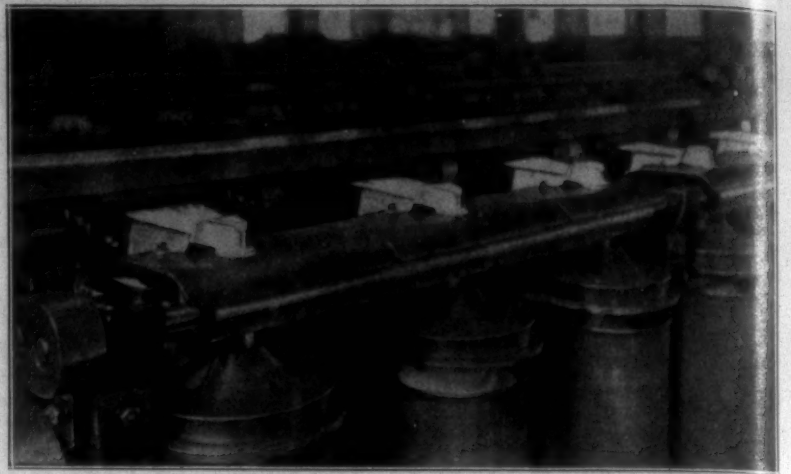


Fig. 10—Drawing Heads Fitted With

Device.

Fibre Parallelisation at the Card.

(Continued from page 4.)
ted to the editor of this paper, and the names of those making the tests were also given in confidence. It

may be said that they are members of some of the largest firms in the industry, and thoroughly representative.

—From Textile Recorder, Manchester, England.

Hosiery Trade in France.

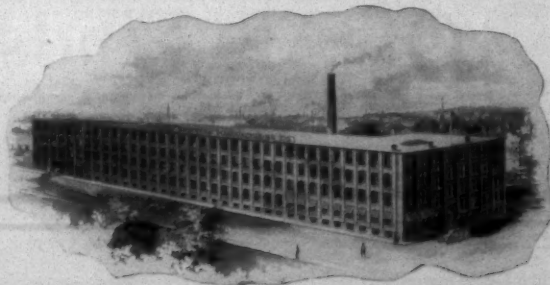
The French hosiery industry, according to our contemporary, Le Moniteur de la Maille, is in a very bad condition. In every centre works are being closed down or going on short time. The economic situation throughout Europe, and in particular that of France itself, is one of the principal factors of the crisis. Continually changing values since last June have caused so much uncertainty that buyers continue to hold off, indeed, there has been a stoppage of all hosiery business transactions.

The prosperity that followed the armistice was entirely artificial. The wage increases, consequent on the continued rise of food prices, the burden of taxation, and continued borrowing have resulted as might have been expected. Commercial equilibrium will only be restored by all classes of the community making sacrifices.

The hosiery industry has been much injured by Germany competition in the French markets. The Germans have employed what have come to be known as dumping methods, that is, they have been willing to sell at a loss, it is stated, in order to destroy the French industry,

looking to the future to regain what they have lost. It is interesting to note that our contemporary instances the agitation of the Leicester and Nottingham Chambers of Commerce, when pleading that on foreign articles should be clearly marked the name of the country of origin, and not merely the cases in which they are packed. There is a strong feeling in the French hosiery trade that this should be done, and it is characteristic that the proposal is made that French manufactures should be ornamented with the national colours. More faith seems to be attached to having hosiery marked so that the country of origin is plainly seen than in protective measures, although it is claimed that protection has been useful.

The only other remedy that might revive the hosiery industry is urged to be the formation of an association for exporting goods. There is room for a powerful organisation to encourage and assist the export of hosiery goods, although the difficulties in the way of forming such an organization are recognised. America is much quoted by the advocates of this method of stimulating trade, the "Consolidated Hosiery Export Corporation" being the model, for such an export company or society.



Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

44 AND 46 VINE STREET

WORCESTER, MASS.

Manufacturers of
CARD CLOTHING

Cylinder Fillets

Doffer Fillets

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Steel Twin-wire Heddles

All Sizes and Nos. Wire

Card Clothing Mounting Machines
Traverse and Roller Grinders

all accessory

supplies for the Cards

We furnish expert men with machines for mounting our Card Clothing

Please transmit orders directly to
Southern Offices.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.

SOUTHERN BRANCH

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1126 Healey Building

Phone Ivy 2571

ATLANTA, GA.

Superintendents and Overseers.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the blank below and send it to us. We would also be glad to have you include any recent changes in overseers and superintendents.

.....192

Name of Mill.....

Town

..... Superintendent

..... Assistant Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Second Hand Carding

..... Spinner

..... Second Hand Spinning

..... Slasher

..... Warper

..... Weaver

..... Second Hand Weaving

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Cloth Room

..... Shipping Clerk

..... Dyer

..... Outside Foreman

..... Master Mechanic

..... Cotton Grader

.....

Recent changes.....

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DRAKE CORPORATION

✓ "Warp Dressing Service
Improves Weaving"

NORFOLK - - VIRGINIA

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Hydrosulphite

CONCENTRATED POWDER

FOR

✓ Vat Colors and Indigo

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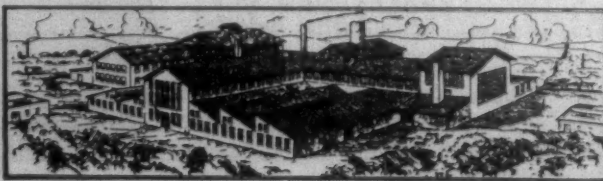
One Twenty-Two Hudson Street, New York City.
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OUR SPINNING RINGS---SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

✓ Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



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SHAKING GRATE IN THE SOUTH

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WATER

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SOFTENING & FILTRATION
FOR BOILER FEED AND
ALL INDUSTRIAL USES

WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.

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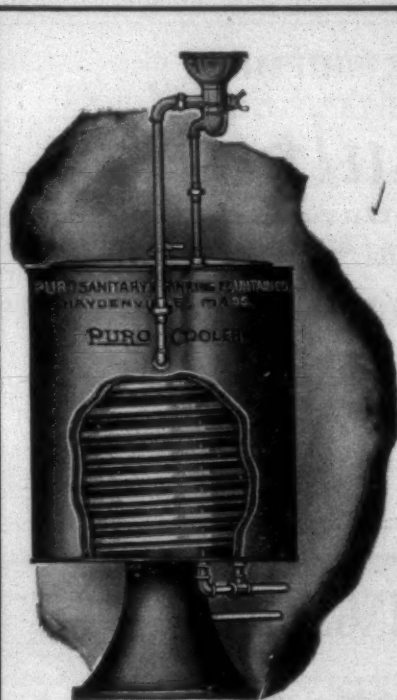
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Tanks, Towers and Tanks and Standpipes for Water Supply and Sprinkler Systems.
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Smoke Stacks, Breechens and Specials.
Tanks for all purposes which any reader of this article may have.

TANKS—any size—any purpose—anywhere

CHATTANOOGA :: TENNESSEE



The late ex-President
Roosevelt's motto was

Be Prepared!

Anticipate your warm
weather requirements and
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**Puro Coolers
NOW**

DON'T DELAY.

40 Feet Coil Pipe—

Cover with locking device
and rubber washer, making
an air tight Tank—equipped
with PURO Sanitary Drinking
Fountain.

**Puro Sanitary Drinking
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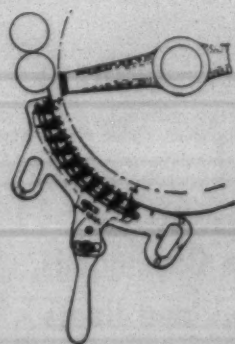
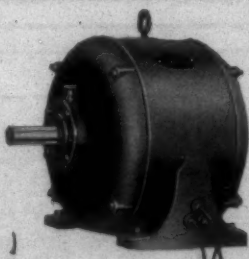
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Watson Loom Motors

Fully enclosed, solid housing and
end brackets. Grit and dust proof
ball bearings.

The many designs of WATSON motors
make possible the selection of equipment to
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service. Write for bulletin 402.

High Point Machine Works, Inc. High Point, N. C.
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Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns

COMPETITION IS NOW STRONG, and we
cannot impress upon you too keenly to adopt
our ADJUSTABLE PIN GRIDS, which will en-
able you to manufacture stronger and cleaner
yarns, with smallest percentage of waste.
Send for large list that have already adopted
them.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

L. D. ARMSTRONG, President

GREENVILLE, S. C.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Southern Mill Stocks

Quoted By

R. S. Dickson & Company

Gastonia, N. C.

Greenville, S. C.

For Week Ending June 7, 1921.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Spinning Co.	75	81
Alleen Mills	45	55
American Spinning Co.	—	300
American Yarn & Proc. Co.	110	125
Anderson Cotton Mills	66	68
Arlington Cotton Mills	—	281
Aragon Cotton Mills (S. C.)	—	230
Archie Cotton Mills	—	115
Arrow Mills	125	140
Augusta Factory	40	51
Belton Cotton Mills	—	100
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	224	238
Bibb Mfg. Co.	—	110
Broad River Mills	150	175
Brogan Mills	—	74
Brown Mfg. Co.	275	—
Clara Mfg. Co.	100	121
Clifton Mfg. Co.	100	110
Cabarrus Cotton Mills	170	—
Chadwick-Hoskins Co. (Par \$25)	6	10 1/2
Chadwick-Hoskins Co., pfd.	—	100
Chiquola Mfg. Co.	—	235
Calhoun Mills	—	250
Cannon Mfg. Co.	185	—
Clover Mills	—	114
Cash Mills	—	25
Climax Spinning Co.	110	120
Crescent Spinning Co.	72	76
Columbus Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	—	201
Consolidated Textile	18	20
Converse, D. E. Co.	—	85
Dacotah Cotton Mills	425	455
Dixon Mills	101	115
Dunbar Mills	89	92
Dunbar Mills, pfd.	—	84
Dresden Cotton Mills	215	251
Dunbar Mills, pfd.	—	85
Durham Hosiery, pfd.	85	92
Durham Hosiery "B"	23	32
Eastern Mfg. Co.	85	95
Eastside Mfg. Co.	35	55
Eagle & Phenix (Ga.)	125	180
Eldred Mfg. Co.	110	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	100	125
Erwin Cotton Mills Co.	300	306
Erwin Cot. Mills Co., pfd.	102	103
Flint Mfg. Co.	199	225
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	68	70
Gibson Mfg. Co.	175	—
Globe Yarn Mills (N. C.)	64	66
Grace Cotton Mill Co.	—	70
Gray Mfg. Co.	—	375
Glenwood Cotton Mills	135	135
Gluck Mill's	93	95
Greenwood Cotton Mills	185	—
Grendel Mill's	130	135
Hamrick Mills	161	161 1/2
Hanes, P. H. Knitting Co.	12	13 1/2
Hanes, P. H. Knit'g Co., pfd.	97	100
Hillside Cotton Mills, Ga.	250	—
Imperial Yarn Mill, N. C.	—	160
Inman Mills	72	81
Jennings Cotton Mill	215	251
Judson Mills	245	270
Judson Mills, pfd.	84	94
King, John P. Mfg. Co.	145	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills	225	—
Limestone Mills	—	160
Lola Mfg. Co.	115	126
Locke Cotton Mills Co.	105	120
Laurens Cotton Mills	98	132
Maletic Mfg. Co.	125	150
Marlboro Cotton Mills	54	57
Mills Mill	—	300
Monarch Mills (S. C.)	105	110
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	—	200
Myers Mill	75	77
Myrtle Mill's	115	136
National Yarn Mill	125	141
Newberry Cotton Mills	—	180
Ninety-Six Cotton Mill	190	—
Norcott Mills Co.	250	—
Orr Cotton Mills	100	105
Osceola Mills	—	250
Parkdale Mill	—	145
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	—	145
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	94	91
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	110	115
Piedmont Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	119	125
Panola Cotton Mills	—	200
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	93	105
Poirsett Mill's	—	112
Ranlo Mfg. Co.	100	—
Rex Spinning Co.	—	125
Rex Spinning Co., pfd.	92	—
Ridge Mills	70	81
Riverside Mills (Par \$12.50)	7 1/2	8 1/2
Riverside and Dan River	270	310
Rowan Cotton Mill's Co.	74	81
Rockyface Spinning Co.	—	79
Rhyn-Houser Mfg. Co.	75	—
Saxon Mills	—	100
Seminole Cotton Mills Co.	100	110
Sibley Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	47	55
Spartan Mills	112	115
Sterling Spinning Co.	72	76
Superior Yarn Mills	85	92
Toxaway Mills (Par \$25)	25	23
Union-Buffalo Mills	—	40
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd.	71	74
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d pfd.	29	31
Victor-Monaghan Co.	78	74

Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	98	100
Victory Yarn Mills Co.	75	85
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	—	170
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.	—	88
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.	—	87
Winget Yarn Mills Co.	72	80
Wiscasset Mills Co.	215	—
Williamston Mills	200	230
Woodside Cotton Mills	113	115
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.	70	71
Woodruff Cotton Mills	—	235

A. M. Law & Co.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other

Southern Securities.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS

For Week Ending June 6, 1921.

	Bid.	Asked.
Abbeville Cotton Mills	—	105
American Spinning Co.	—	300
Anderson Cotton Mills, com.	60	71
Aragon Mills	200	250
Archie Cotton Mills	—	115
Archie Mills	200	—
Arkwright Mills	200	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	40	50
Avondale Mills, Ala.	500	—
Banna Mills	—	125
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	225	—
Belton Cotton Mills	—	115
Brogan Mills	—	76
Calhoun Mills	—	250
Chesnee Mills	—	275
Chiquola Mills, com.	125	—
Chiquola Mills, pfd.	71	73
Clifton Mfg. Co.	105	112
Clinton Cotton Mills	200	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	165	175
Cowpens Mills	—	80
D. E. Converse Co.	—	85
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	165	240
Darlington Mfg. Co.	—	155
Drayton Mills	60	72
Dunbar Mills, com.	—	105
Dunbar Mills, pfd.	76	86
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	120	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	85	—
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	300	—
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com.	100	200
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	65	70
Glennwood Mills	100	—
Gluck Mills	90	—
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	150	200
Greenwood Cotton Mills	200	—
Grendel Mills	100	175
Hamrick Mills	—	160
Hartsville Cotton Mills	305	—
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	—	350
Hermitage Mills	100	—
Inman Mills	73	85
Inman Mills, pfd.	81	90
International Mills, com. (par \$50)	38	—
Internat. Mills, com. (par \$50)	40	43
Jackson Mills	325	—
Judson Mills	225	275
Judson Mills, pfd.	84	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	90	100
Lancaster Cotton Mills	235	—
Laurens Cotton Mills	80	85
Limestone Cotton Mills	—	160
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	125	131
Marlboro Mills	51	53
Massachusetts Mills, Ga.	147	—
Mills Mfg. Co.	175	200
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	—	200
Monarch Mills	108	—
Newberry Cotton Mills	—	140
Ninety Six Mills	150	—
Norris Cotton Mills	—	190
Oconee Mills, com.	200	—
Orr Cotton Mills	90	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	125	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	93	96
Panola Mills	—	200
Pelham Mills	—	100
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	100	115
Pickens Cotton Mills	—	170
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	119	125
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	—	115
Poinsett Mills	—	95
Riverside Mills, com. (Par \$12.50)	7	9
Saxon Mills	—	100
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	45	55
Spartan Mills	110	130
Toxaway Mills, com. (Par \$25)	24	26
Tucapau Mills	—	230
Union-Buffalo Mills, com.	23	30
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd.	73	77
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d pfd.	29	32
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.	73	77
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	99	101
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	—	200
Watts Mills, com.	—	110
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.	—	80
Watts Mills, 2d pfd.	—	95
Whitney Mfg. Co.	—	200
Williamston Mills	200	—
Woodruff Cotton Mills	—	300
Woodside Cotton Mills, com.	118	125
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.	—	71
W. B. Gray Cotton Mills	85	100

Knit Goods

Philadelphia—Hosiery markets are spotty but prices are holding and agents are looking for increased business.

Leading factors in the hosiery markets reported the continuance of good business in nearly every division with great activity in silk merchandise. Seamless silk goods are moving well, and orders for immediate delivery are pouring in on selling agents. There is also a spirited inquiry for low end lines.

The hosiery trade has made a definite turn for the better. Retailers are buying because they are actually in need of stocks and in some instances it has become a question of meeting delivery requirements. The Durham Hosiery Mills are doing a very good business, particularly in artificial silk lines, and the new plant which will take care of this class of merchandise exclusively will soon be in operation. The Ipswich Mills also reported a good, steady business.

A leading selling agent who returned to this city from a Western selling trip declared that he found business somewhat spotty. He said that some houses were doing a lively business, while others were doing practically nothing. He pointed out that many of the big wholesale concerns were holding special sales on certain days which has resulted in attracting business.

The full-fashioned mills, particularly in the Reading district, are working day and night to take care of their orders. Many mills working on other lines are also operating with full shifts.

It was learned here that the Perkins Hosiery Mills of Columbus, Ga., will establish a branch plant in that city for the manufacture of women's and children's hosiery.

While there is a brisk demand for women's underwear lines the call for men's underwear is limited, according to reports in the market. Selling agents say the market is marking time, and that business is rather spotty. Most of the jobbers have their men on the road and it is not likely that results from their trips will be known for at least a month.

The knitted outerwear market, which began to show a decided improvement several weeks ago, has gathered additional strength, according to all reports. Buyers who came into town gave fairly large orders for immediate delivery. These buyers who have hitherto refrained from operating on any extensive scale showed a disposition to take merchandise. The belief in the trade is that business in knitted outerwear over the retail counters has been good and that the eagerness of

buyers is due to this urgent consumer demand.

Hosiery Selling Agent Says West is Optimistic.

P. J. Quinlan, the hosiery selling agent, who has just returned from a business trip through the West, found conditions there somewhat improved and pessimism passing away. He also observed that business in his particular line was spotty, some houses doing a lively business, while others were doing practically nothing. In discussing the situation, he said:

"I found that many wholesale houses were holding special sales on certain days, and these were apparently getting the bulk of the business. Speaking for myself I can say that my trip was indeed successful."

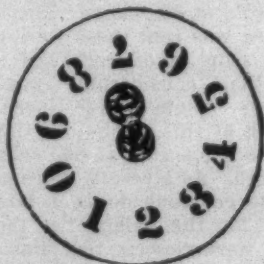
Mr. Quinlan said that business conditions were showing a slow but gradual improvement. He added that the general opinion was that reconstruction was proceeding at a reasonable pace and that conditions were as well as could be expected in the circumstances.

"Do they give little Johnnie any nicknames at school?"

"Yes; they call him Corns."

"Why?"

"He's always at the foot."—Baptist Boys and Girls.



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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York—Print cloth markets have been firmer and fair business has been reported during the week. The products of some mills have been sold through July and August. A great deal has not been said but it is true that some fine goods converters have been placing contracts in a careful and moderate way on special fabrics and the mills bid fair to hold at least to their present ratio of output for the summer. In the heavy end of the business trade is still dull and must remain so until general business conditions change radically for the better. Printers have been selling percales and prints and low priced cretonnes steadily as well as some of the better grades of printed shirtings. The gingham mills are still busy, and aside from the style vogue favoring them they are getting the benefit of a demand arising from feminine economy in dress. Bleached cottons are quiet. Sheets and pillow cases continue in steady call. Towels are being ordered on memorandum by some of the jobbers. Bedspreads have sold well in some instances and not in others.

Further reports regarding export business continues to be heard. The volume is not as large as was current a short time ago, but it seems to be steady. Some claim to have sold 36-inch, 3.00 yard for July-August, at 8¼ cents, net, which is regarded a good figure, in view of the fact that this delivery is understood to be available for less in other centers.

A few lots of Southern 64x60s, 5.35 yard, sold at 6½ cents. The understanding was that these were picked up as soon as offered; and it was said that considerable additional business might have been put through at this price—but the market was then firm at 6½ cents, for Southern. As a result, there did not seem to be much doing in Southern 64x60s for the balance of the day. There were reports that Fall River had put through fair business in this construction, at 6½ cents.

A good demand for 68x72s, 4.75 yard was current during the day, wherever available. At the close, it was stated, that June had become scarce, with sellers asking 8¼ cents. July was quoted at 8 cents.

One feature frequently commented on is the low price at which many goods of a staple character may now be secured. Some of the

sheetings are quoted on a basis of 10c cotton and users of this grade of goods are sorely tempted to buy for future consumption, just as soon as they can make up their minds about the probable course of their own trade.

More business is being done on colored yarn stripes and dobby effect in fine goods for future delivery, but the orders are generally very small, with a promise of repetition when finished goods begin to sell. More interest is shown in some of the finer grades of pongees. Lawns continued dull and voiles are still to be had at low prices from second hands.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia—The improved tone in the yarn market continues and small sales are numerous but has not yet approached a "boom." Spinners are asking as a rule from one to two cents per pound more than dealers quotations. In some instances they claim to be selling at even higher figures.

Southern combed yarns are still in demand and the coarser numbers are quoted higher than a week ago. The spinners claim to be comfortably sold ahead and will not accept many of the offers made. That there is a distinct improvement in combed yarns suitable for mercerizing is not questioned in any quarter. Many quoted prices are purely nominal, as merchants say they cannot tell what they might do under the spur of a firm offer from a desirable customer.

Buyers are no longer able to pick and choose. Quoted prices cannot be guaranteed while the prospective buyer makes up a slow mind. In many cases quotations must be accepted at once or they may be cancelled an hour later. The outstanding feature of the present situation is the extent to which combed yarns have been sold for future delivery. Some of the mills are reported to be well sold for the next two or three months. There has been an especial demand for ply yarns of the finer counts, especially for 60s at around 80s and 50s at around 70c. While the coarser counts in combed yarns have been relatively more quiet than the finer counts, some good sales are noted, and their improved position appears to be well established.

The strike begun this week in Southern mill centers will have to be much more general and protracted than is expected, in order to have any influence on cotton yarns. This, in effect, was the vie w expressed by local yarn men, following scores of inquiries made among spinning mills in every section of the South. Telephone conversations with spinners and telegrams received from them indicate that the strike thus far involves only a small percentage of the mill operatives who have been actually employed. Mills admitting that workers had walked out are located largely in the Charlotte district. Local estimates of the number out are around 10,000 for all districts.

New Roumanian Yarn Plan.

Efforts are now under way by a Texas syndicate of cotton interests to secure the aid of the War Finance Corporation in advancing credits with which to finance the Roumanian yarn order proposition on an entirely new basis. This is the newest development concerning the \$7,000,000 contract, which has often during the past two months seemed near a consummation, since the Mojo-Schey scheme was proposed.

According to present advices, H. A. Wroe, banker, and R. G. Crosby, cotton factor, and both of Austin,

Tex., have undertaken to ship to Germany the 100,000 bales of cotton required to fill the order—providing the necessary financing can be completed. In Germany, according to the plan, the cotton will be received by former Postmaster General A. S. Burleson, now abroad, who would have the cotton spun at German mills.

Mr. Crosby, it is stated, has left for Washington for a conference with War Finance Corporation officials who will be asked to advance the money with which the cotton is to be purchased. It is announced that the International Bank of New York is willing to underwrite the proposed issue of Roumanian treasury notes, with which the Government plans to defray its payments under the yarn contract.

As soon as the contract with the Roumanian government is signed, the cotton will be concentrated at Galveston, graded, compressed and shipped from that point.

Southern 2-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.					
6s to 10s	22	@23	2-ply 26s	27 1/2	@28
12s to 14s	24	@24 1/2	2-ply 30s	30	@31
16s	25	@25 1/2	2-ply 40s	40	@44
2-ply 20s	26	@26 1/2	2-ply 50s	57	@59
2-ply 24s	27 1/2	@28			

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			
6s to 10s	23 @	36s	38 @
10s to 12s	23 1/2 @	40s	40 @
14s	23 1/2 @	50s	55 @
16s	25 @	60s	62 @
20s	26 @		
24s	26 1/2 @	Upholstery	
26s	27 1/2 @	Yarns	
30s	30 @	5s, 4 & 5-ply 17	@

Duck Yarns.			
3, 4 & 5-ply skeins—		3, 4 & 5-ply skeins—	
8s	22 1/2 @	16s	25 @
10s	23 1/2 @	20s	26 1/2 @

Southern Single Chain Warps.			
6s to 12s	22 @	24s	27 @
14s	23 1/2 @	26s	28 @
16s	24 @	30s	30 @
20s	25 1/2 @	40s	40 @
22s	26 1/2 @		

Southern Single Skeins.			
6s to 8s	20 @	20s	25 1/2 @
10s	23 @	22s	26 @
12s	23 1/2 @	24s	26 1/2 @
14s	24 @	26s	27 1/2 @
16s	24 1/2 @	30s	30 @

Southern Frame Cones.			
8s	23 1/2 @	24s	26 @
10s	24 @	26s	27 @
12s	24 1/2 @	28s	28 @
14s	25 @	30s	29 @
16s	25 @	30s extra	30 32
18s	26 @	40s	37 @
20s	26 @		

Southern Frame Cones.			
8s	23½ @	24s	26 @ 27
10s	24 @	24s	27 @ 28
12s	24½ @ 25½	26s	28 @ 29
14s	25 @ 26	30s	27 @ 29

Combed Peeler Cones.			
10s	37 @	28s	46 @
12s	38 @	30s	50 @
14s	39 @	32s	52 @
16s	40 @	36s	56 @
18s	41 @	38s	56 @
20s	42 @	40s	60 @
22s	43 @	50s	74 @
24s	43 @	60s	84 @
26s	45 @		

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Want to get in touch with a good, clean ball pitcher, that can weave or fix looms and is willing to work and pitch ball. No loafer wanted. Willing to make attractive proposition to right man. Address "D," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Want position as engineer or machinist or both. 15 years experience. Address Engineer, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Band Instructor

Wanted to work in mill and teach band. Georgia mill. Address Band, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Manager.

Wanted—Position as manager yarn mill by a man with long experience, thoroughly understand the manufacturing and selling and buying, have 26 years' experience in the mill business, age 39 years, married. Can furnish best of reference as to ability, honesty and character. Address Ability, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Four Fales & Jenks Twisters, 180 spindles each, 3-in. gauge, 2-in. ring, in good condition. Will sell cheap or exchange for cards. Address Ozark Cotton Mill Co., Okark, Ala.

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2 Entwistle Section Warpers.
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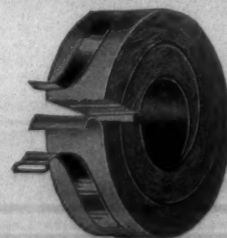


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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill. Long experience in large mill and would change only for first-class place with good salary. Address No. 3077.

WANT position as overseer of carding or second hand in large mill. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3078.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Long experience on all number of yarn and a good manager of help. Address No. 3079.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill by man who has had long and varied experience and is considered one among the best practical men in the business. Would consider large weave room or carding and spinning. Reference if wanted. Address No. 3080.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill on white or colored work, plain or fancy. Experienced on all kinds of work and have handled two or three good jobs with satisfaction. Address No. 3081.

WANT position as overseer of large spinning room. Long experience on wide range of yarns. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3082.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina or Georgia. Have been running weave room for number of years. Experienced on both plain and fancy. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3083.

WANT position as superintendent of mill by man of good habits and ability to get results. Will go anywhere if right kind of offer is made. Would consider large card room or spinning room. Address No. 3084.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or weaving mill or carder and spinner in medium size mill or overseer spinning in large mill. No less than \$24.00 per week and house rent free considered. Address No. 3085.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving in large mill on either plain or fancy work. Have had experience with both positions and can give good references as to ability and character. Address No. 3086.

WANT position as superintendent of good yarn mill. Long experience and considered one of best carders in south. Best of reference. Address No. 3087.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Have been running weave room for number of years and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3088.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic in good mill. Would prefer job in South Carolina or Georgia. Long experience and good reference. Address No. 3089.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or second hand in large cloth room. Prefer white goods. Married, 33 years of age, 18 years in mill, 13 years as overseer. Address No. 3090.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on sheetings, drills, chambrays, coverts, plaids, etc. Can handle any size job. Best of reference. Would consider second hand job in large mill. Address No. 3091.

WANT position as electrician in cotton mill. Have had nine years experience in machine shop, installing motors, caring for switchboards, lights, etc. Can furnish excellent reference. Address No. 3092.

WANT position as overseer in carding, spinning or any other position in mill. Experienced in all branches of cotton manufacturing. Can report at once as mill where employed for several years has closed down indefinitely. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3093.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Practical mill man with long experience who can get results. Best of reference. Address No. 3094.

WANT position as master mechanic. Twenty years experience in machine shop and engine room. Ten years as master mechanic. Understand boilers, steam and turbine engines, electric drive and have successfully handled some large plants. Reason for change is lack of schools, churches and conveniences at present location. Best of reference. Address No. 3095.

WANT position as master mechanic in good mill. Long and thorough experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3096.

WANT position as overseer of weaving anywhere in South. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3097.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Long practical experience and also graduate of Clemson College. Would accept position as salesman on good line. Address No. 3098.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large spinning room. Twenty years experience in mill. Ten as superintendent. Good reference. Address No. 3099.

WANT position as master mechanic. Number of years experience in steam plant and machine shop. Now employed as master mechanic. Good reference. Address No. 3100.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical mill man of good habits and can furnish best of references from former employers if wanted. Address No. 3101.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding or spinning. Can furnish references from present and former employers. Address No. 3102.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Now employed as overseer carding and spinning and formerly superintendent of 7,000-spindle mill. Thirty-five years of age. Reference. Address No. 3103.

WANT position as salesman of mill supplies or sizing compounds. Experienced mill man. Address No. 3104.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large cotton mill. Can give best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3105.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man experienced on plain and fancy weaves. Can furnish excellent reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3106.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. 38 years old, married, 13 years as overseer. Best of reference. Address No. 3107.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill and can operate successfully any medium size mill. Would not consider less than \$3,000 per year. Address No. 3108.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Long experience and best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3109.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or spinning or assistant superintendent. Thirty-three years old, strictly sober and reliable and have a thorough practical experience of mill business and also graduate of I. C. S. Address No. 3110.

WANT position as second hand or fixer on E or K model looms with lock battery. Experienced and reliable. Address No. 3111.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of large mill. Have had experi-

ence which will enable me to qualify for big work. Anxious to get opportunity and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3112.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of good cotton mill. Would like to take charge of mill under construction with view of becoming superintendent when finished. Can furnish reference. Address No. 3113.

WANT position as overseer of spinning.

preferably in Carolinas but will go anywhere. Now employed but have good reasons for changing; 33 years old, married man with family and can furnish reference. Address No. 3114.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding and spinning or carding in large mill. Long experience as overseer of carding and spinning and can get results which will please owners of mill. Address No. 3115.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Experienced and can give satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3116.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Eight years experience as overseer. Will go anywhere in South and understand the manufacture of sheetings, drills, denims, snaburgs, checks and stripes on all makes of looms. Address No. 3117.

WANT position as superintendent. Thoroughly capable to handle any medium sized mill and record has been without reproach. Can furnish references from all former employers as to ability and character. Address No. 3118.

WANT position as master mechanic by man with long experience in all kinds of power and drives in mill work in some of largest plants in North Carolina. Thoroughly reliable and competent. Address No. 3119.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3121.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or carding and spinning. Can furnish best of references and get results. Address No. 3122.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Practical man of long and successful experience. Address No. 3123.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of about 10,000 spindles, preferably on warp yarn. Long and successful experience in mill. Address No. 3120.

WANT position as superintendent or agent for yarn or weaving mill, either plain or fancy. Prefer weaving mill. Best of reference. Address No. 3124.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience on drills and plain work. Best reference from former employers. Can report at once. Recently overseer at night, which has been discontinued. Address No. 3125.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning, or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3126.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill. Experienced on denims and heavy cloths. Best of reference. Address No. 3127.

WANT position as master mechanic in good mill. Forty years of age, 20 years as mechanic. Thoroughly understand engines, pumps, shop work and welding. No bad habits. Have some mill help in family. Address No. 3128.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have varied experience and can furnish good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3129.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, twisting or winding. Ten years' experience as overseer. Can furnish best of reference. Thirty-three years old and can go anywhere on short notice. Address No. 3130.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Can furnish reference as to character and ability and can get production and keep room in good order with plenty of help. Address No. 3131.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size yarn or weaving mill. Address No. 3132.

WANT position as superintendent of weave or large yarn mill in North or South Carolina. Prefer small town. Now superintendent of large yarn mill and giving perfect satisfaction but for good reasons would like to make change. A live wire and well fitted for manager or superintendent. Can furnish A-1 reference from leading manufacturers of South. Address No. 3133.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Have been running weave room for number of years and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3134.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning or either on large job. Twenty-six years in mill, 14 years as overseer, married, have family, experienced on all numbers and can go anywhere. Address No. 3135.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in good mill. Experienced and can give best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3136.

WANT position as engineer or master mechanic. Long experience and understand boilers, pumps, engines, turbines, motors, and generators. Can give reference. Age 44, 30 years' experience in mills. Now employed but have good reasons for changing. Band leader and prefer mill with band. Address No. 3137.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or second hand in large mill. Experienced on plain and fancy weaving on all makes of looms. Reference. Address No. 3138.

WANT position as superintendent by man of good executive ability. Experienced on duck and yarns of all kinds. Can come at once for good offer. Address No. 3139.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill (over 50,000 spindles) or superintendent of yarn or weaving mill. Small family, good manager of help, best of reference. Address No. 3140.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Can give best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3141.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Experienced and can furnish reference. Address No. 3142.

WANT position as overseer of carding or second hand in large card room. Good reference. Address No. 3143.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3144.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience on many kinds of cloth and can give reference. Now employed but want to make change. Address No. 3145.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 38 years of age, good habits and reference. Address No. 3146.

WANT position as superintendent by man of long successful experience and a wide range of yarns and cloth. Address No. 3147.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning or large card room. Address No. 3148.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or second hand in large room. Have had 12 years' experience as second hand in large mill. Now employed but desire change. Will take job on white or colored work. Strictly sober in habits and can furnish reference. Address No. 3149.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 15 years' experience on plain and fancy weaving. Good reference. Address No. 3150.

WANT position as superintendent of white goods mill. Long experience. Now employed on colored goods but wish to change for white work. Address No. 3151.

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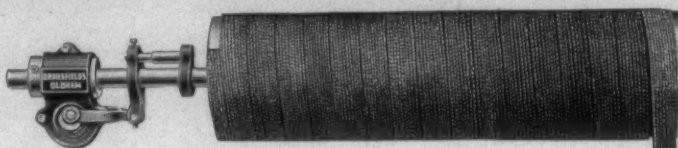
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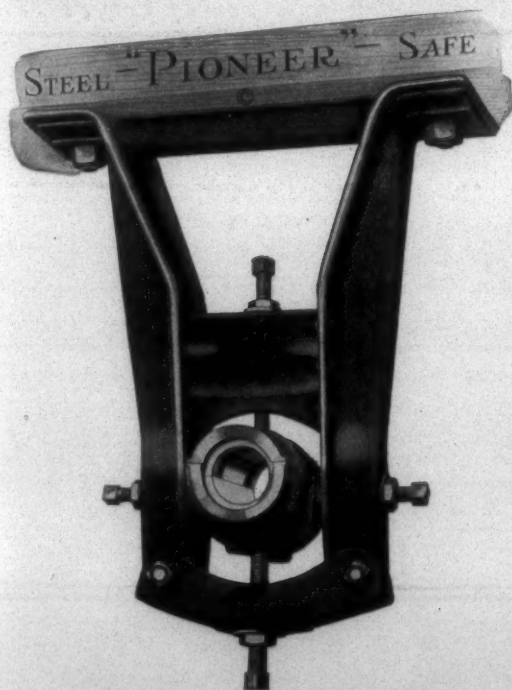
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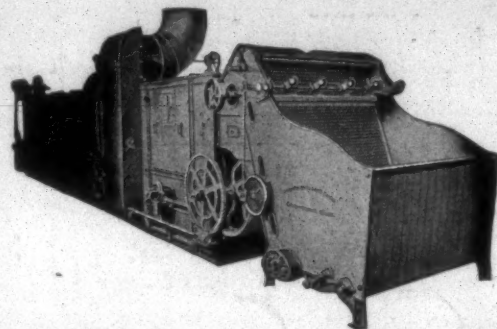
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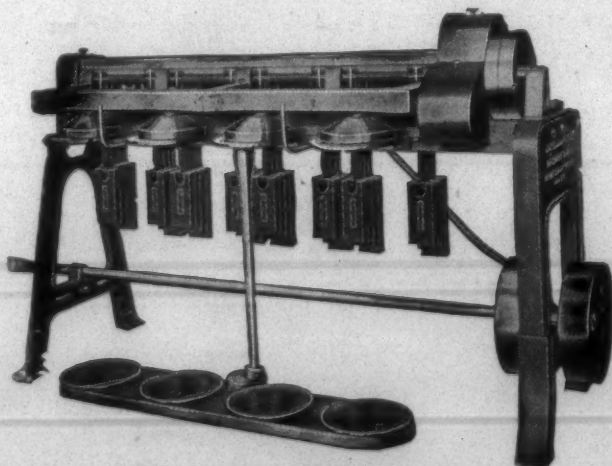
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